

The Mining Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 70.—Vol. III.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1836.

[PRICE 6D.]

MINERALS, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—TO BE LET, on moderate terms, a VEIN OF COAL, lying under about seventy acres of mountain land, within the distance of half a mile from the Blaenarvon Iron-Works; together with the VEINS OF IRON ORE, called the "Bottom Veins," which lie also under several acres of the same land, and may be gotten by open or "patch work."

The Iron and Coal are an easy distance from the Brecknock and Aberavenny Canal, near Llanellan, to which they may be conveyed by a tramroad and inclined plane, or by a branch tramroad, to join the Monmouthshire Canal Company's Tramroad, leading from the Monmouthshire Canal at Pontypool to the Blaenarvon Iron-Works.

For further particulars, and to treat, apply to Messrs. Baker, Hodgson, and Baker, Solicitors, 52, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, London, or to Mr. W. Lewisell, Mineral Surveyor, Abercarn, near Newport, Monmouthshire; if by letter, post-paid.

CAPITAL LEAD MINES.—TO BE LET, for a term of years, to responsible Adventurers, the well-known LEAD MINES, called the

TY 128 WORKS, situated on the Fennett Estate, in the parish of Llanbrynmair, in the county of Montgomery, together with an extensive liberty of raising Ore on the same estate. The Works adjoin a capital road leading to the port of Derwenha, near Machynlleth, which affords every facility for shipping the Ore at a moderate expense.

To stirring and active adventurers, and more especially the scientific (according to the report of an experienced miner, who has just finished his survey of the interior of the works), the most prosperous results must ensue. The Ore is of a most superior quality, and in great abundance. It produces, according to a certificate furnished by the Assay Office, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, London, 14 cwt. 2 grs. 7 lbs. of good Lead in a ton of Ore, and 12 or 10 dwts. of fine Silver in a ton of Lead. The Estate, and more especially the tract of land in question, is well known to contain great quantities of Ore, and from the course of the Vein, which runs along the side of a dingle, and near the surface, the best facility is afforded for driving levels. The Work has hitherto been under the management of persons who were not capable of carrying on the concern with advantage to themselves or the proprietor.

For particulars apply to Mr. William Hughes, solicitor, Machynlleth, who is authorised by Sir John Conroy to let the same upon lease.

PATENT SAFETY FUZE.—This article affords the safest, cheapest, and most expeditious means of BLASTING ROCKS in Mines, Quarries, and Submarine Operations. Manufactured and sold by the Patentees, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Camborne, Cornwall.

ALBION COPPER MINING COMPANY.—At the Annual General Meeting of the Scrip-holders, held at the Company's Office on the 1st inst., it was unanimously resolved—

That upon those shares on which the Fifth and Sixth Instalments of Five Shillings each remain unpaid, the said Instalments may be received until the 2d of January, 1837, and that such shares on which the said Instalments shall then remain unpaid, will be deemed definitely forfeited for the benefit of the Company. 7, Tokenhouse-yard, Dec. 22. JOHN GRANT, Secretary.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Shareholders are requested to take Notice, that the period allowed for the payment of the Sixth Instalment of Five Shillings per share, expired on the 1st of December, and that the Directors will be under the necessity of declaring FORFEITURE of all shares on which the said Call shall not be paid, at the office of the Company, on or before the 10th January, 1837, in virtue of the following clause, endorsed on the back of the scrip shares:—

"In the event of the non-payment of any one of the instalments, within thirty days after the expiration of the period fixed by public advertisement, the bearer hereof voluntarily forfeits and relinquishes to, and for the benefit of, the remaining Shareholders, all and every advantage derivable, or hereafter to be derived, from these shares. The shares so forfeited to be either re-issued or cancelled, at the discretion of the Directors. By order of the Board, 31, Lombard-street Chambers, Dec. 23. NATH. MIDWINTER, Secretary.

COMBAMARTIN AND NORTH DEVON SILVER, LEAD, AND COPPER MINES.—The Shareholders are hereby informed, that at a Meeting of the Directors, held on the Mine on the 6th inst., a FURTHER CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per share was made, to be paid into the National Provincial Bank of England, or the West of England and South Wales District Bank, both at Barnstaple, on or before the 6th day of January, 1837. Combmartin, Dec. 8. WILLIAM NEWTON, Sec.

EAST WHEAL JEWEL MINE.—In the parish of Creed, St. Austell, Cornwall. The holders of Scrip Certificates in the above Mine, on which the November Call has not been paid, are hereby informed, that unless the said Call, together with all back calls, be paid into the Devon and Cornwall Bank, at Devonport or St. Austell, within Twenty-one days from the date hereof, they will be declared FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

No Call will be required for the ensuing month, the Tin now about to be returned being more than sufficient to defray all the costs of the present workings. By order of the Directors, St. Austell, Dec. 21. J. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

MINAS GERAES MINING COMPANY.—The holders of shares in this Company are reminded that unless the Third Instalment of Two Pounds per share, which became due on the 18th inst., be paid to Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., on or before the 2d day of January, 1837, the shares so in default will be sold. Minas Geraes Office, 6, Tokenhouse-yard, Dec. 23. JOHN LUCKOMBE, Secretary.

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—The First DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLINGS per share on the first created shares in the Mexican and South American Company, will be paid at the office, as below, on or after the 9th of January next, between the hours of Eleven and Three. Forms for claiming the Dividend may be obtained by the shareholders on application at the office. H. W. SCHNEIDER, Sec. 10, New Broad-street-mews, Dec. 15.

NORTH CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give Notice, that if the Instalment of Ten Shillings per share, fixed at the Special General Meeting of the Scrip-holders, held on the 21st ult., be not paid on or before the 10th January next, a Special General Meeting will be immediately convened for the consideration of declaring them FORFEITED. 13, Lombard-street Chambers, Dec. 23. W. MILLS MIDWINTER, Secretary.

NEW SOUTH HOVE MINING COMPANY.—The General HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, on Saturday, Jan. 14, 1837, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely. By order of the Committee, 1, Freeman's-court, Cornhill, Dec. 12. M. BAYLIS, Clerk.

TRELEIGH COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of this Mine give notice, that all shares upon which the CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per share, due the 1st of September, shall not be paid on or before the 31st day of December inst., will be declared FORFEITED, according to the regulations indorsed upon the scrip certificates. By order of the Board, December 8. J. BAWDEN, Secretary.

WHEAL CARNE TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—A Meeting of the Adventurers in the above Mine will be held at the OLD PACK HORSE INN, St. Biazey, on Monday, the 2d of January, 1837, and at POOL the following day. All who have not paid up their arrears are requested to do so within Twenty-one days from the date hereof, or their shares FORFEITED, and sold by Public Auction. Dec. 21. MICHAEL ROBERTS, Secretary.

WHEAL GILBERT TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the SECOND CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS per share is now made on the Scrip of the above Company, to be paid within Thirty Days from the 29th of November instant (that is, on or before the 26th of December next), either to Messrs. John and Henry Hore, of 13, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, London; or to Mr. Henry Grylls, of Redruth, Cornwall, the Secretary of the said Company, who are authorized to enter the payment of such Call on the Scrip. Signed on behalf of the Directors, Dated Redruth, 16th Nov. HENRY GRYLLS, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Directors and Scrip-holders of the above Company, held at Messrs. the London Gazette, Times, Mining Journal, West Briton, and Cornwall Gazette, in the London Gazette, Times, Mining Journal, West Briton, and Cornwall Gazette. Resolved—That the Directors be authorized to receive the First Call on all scrip not yet paid on.

Resolved—That all Scrip-holders who shall hereafter neglect to pay the respective Calls made by the Directors, within the time limited on the back of the Scrip, shall be at liberty to redeem the same, on the payment of a fine of 2s. 6d. per scrip, within sixty days after the expiration of the Thirty days; but if the said Call and fine be not paid within that time, such shares shall become absolutely forfeited. The fines to be carried to the credit of the Company. Signed on behalf of the meeting, JOHN F. MAGOR, Chairman.

THE MINING REVIEW,

AND JOURNAL OF GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, and METALLURGY.

No. IX. (FORMING THE FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW SERIES.) Will be published on the 1st of February, 1837, price 2s. 6d.

The publication of the MINING JOURNAL has, from the nature of the papers which are inserted, and the success attending it, in some degree anticipated the MINING REVIEW, with reference to Mining Companies, as it furnishes weekly the Correspondence from Mines, and the Reports of Public Meetings, while the numerous original articles on Geology and Mineralogy which it contains, have rendered it perfectly original and unique. From this circumstance, it will be apparent that the MINING REVIEW should undergo some change, among which, one that presents itself is that of Price, which will in future be reduced from 6s. to 4s. 6d., while the matter will be more select; a large portion of it comprehending, as heretofore, original papers, and the residue, extracts from the MINING JOURNAL, and from Foreign works, with tabular-matter, &c. The numbers will be accompanied by plates, illustrating the subjects treated on, and although the prices be reduced, the articles will be of equal value with those in the preceding numbers.

The Contents of No. VIII. are the following:— ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS: 1. On Metalliferous and Mineral Deposits—5. Analysis of the Mexican Process of Amalgamation—3. The Mineral Topography of Great Britain—4. Geological Survey of the Cara Menes District, Cornwall—3. On Civil and Mining Engineering—4. Schaufli's Hot Air Furnace Feeder—7. On the Occurrence of the Precious Metals in Great Britain—8. Proposed Plan of a Geological Survey—9. On Pumps used in Mines—10. Visit to the Quicksilver Mines of Idria—11. On the Auriferous Rocks of Virginia—12. On the Ventilation of Mines.

MISCELLANEA: Geology—Preservation of Cast-Iron Pipes—Mechanical Power of Steam—Iron—Malachite—Fay's Mountain—Effect of Heat on Mineral Substances—Exports of Metals—Application of the Hot-Blast—Steam-Engines—Tin—Gradual Rising of Land—Surprising Escape of a Miner—Density of the Earth—Antediluvian—Silver Mines—Fossil Equites—Gradual Elevation of parts of Sweden—Blasting Rocks—Palladium—Masses of Meteoric Iron in Mexico—Gold Mines in North Carolina—Artesian Well—Mineral Produce—Artificial Fulphur—Petroleum—On the Occurrence of Metals in Rocks—Tin Boulders—Analysis of a Fossil Tree—Diamond Matrix—Importation of Coal—On the Cementation of Iron—Unproductive Labour in Mines—Occurrences of Bones in a Coal Mine—Platina and Gold of the Uralian Mountains—Triphymin, a new Mineral—Diamonds in North America—Hydroboracic, a new Mineral—Coinage of Mexico, Peru, and Chili—Coins and Medals—Idocrase in the Isle of Byke—On Assaying the Ores of Manganese—Allanite of Greenland—Antimonial Nickel—Chastolite—On the Proof of a Gradual Rising of the Land—Needle Ore—Diamonds at Algiers.

SCIENTIFIC BODIES: Society of Arts—Geological Society of London—Geological Society of France—Report of the Geological Reconnaissance of the State of Virginia.

NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS: Memoirs of the Life of Sir H. Davy—Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society—Geological Map of England and Wales—Silliman's American Journal of Science and Arts.

APPENDIX: Abstract of Tin coined in Cornwall and Devon; and particulars of Copper Ores purchased by the Companies in Cornwall and Swazee—Weekly Sales of Copper Ore at Ticketings in Cornwall—Production of each Copper Mine in Cornwall, with a Summary—Workings of the various Mines in Cornwall, &c. London. Published by SIMPSON and MARSHALL, and may be had of every bookseller in the United Kingdom.

THE MINING JOURNAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE. The only Newspaper exclusively devoted to Geology, Mineralogy, and Metallurgy; combining therewith Reports of the Proceedings of Public Companies, Correspondence from the Mining Districts, Sales of Ores, Prices of Shares, Mines, Railways, Canals, &c., with Parliamentary Summary, London Gazette, and such original and interesting scientific intelligence, &c. It is published every Saturday, price Sixpence, and may be had of all newspapers in towns and country. Office, 12, Gough-square, Fleet-street London.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY BANK. The Provisional Committee of the Middlesex County Bank beg leave to announce to their Shareholders and the Public, that they have FORMED a JUNCTION with the BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE BANK, which will conduce to the interest of the Company, and which they trust will meet with general approval. The St. Marylebone Bank required an establishment in the City, and the Middlesex County Bank one at the West-end, and by this arrangement the objects of both have been effected.

A Committee of the Board of Directors will sit daily, between the hours of Twelve and Two o'clock, at 17, Bucklersbury, to make the arrangements consequent on the Junction. 17, Bucklersbury, Dec. 13.

BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE BANK. DIRECTORS. Thomas Henry Cooke, Esq., M.P. Sir Francis C. Knowles, Bart., F.R.S. Morton Balmanno, Esq. William Henry Burnand, Esq. Donald Mac Lean, Esq., M.P. Hamilton Wood, Esq.

The Directors of the Borough of St. Marylebone Bank beg leave to announce that, in conformity with the foregoing notices, a Committee of the Board will sit daily at 17, Bucklersbury, for the purpose of making the arrangements consequent on the above Junction. By order of the Board, DAVID HANNAY, Manager. 9, Cavendish-square, Dec. 13.

TO ALKALI MANUFACTURERS IN PARTICULAR, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, and DRUGGISTS IN GENERAL.—A newly-discovered Vein and Mine of the purest quality of the Carbonate of Barytes is just opened in the neighbourhood of Holywell, in Flintshire, and may be had in any quantity on application to Mr. Samuel Evans, Travellers' Inn, near Holywell. All letters to be post paid.—N.B. The land-transport to Ryddlan is extremely moderate, being only three miles, from thence it may be shipped to any part.

GEOLOGICAL TRANSACTIONS.—The second and concluding Part of the Fourth Volume will be published on the 26th inst., containing 280 pages 4to, and twenty-five plates.—Price to Fellows, £1 10s., to the Public £2 2s. Contents:—1. Fitton, on the Strata below the Chalk in the South-East of England, with extensive illustrations by coloured Maps, Views, and sections—2. Bell, on a Fossil Species of Chrysidæ—3. Sedgwick, on the New Red Sandstone in the Basin of the Eden—4. Bykes, on a Portion of the Decan—and 5. Horner, on the Environs of Bonn—Index—List of Presents, &c. Sold at the Apartments of the Society, Somerset House.

THE THAMES TUNNEL, near the Church, at Rotherhithe, on the Surrey side of the River, being now in active progress, is OPEN TO THE PUBLIC EVERY DAY (except Sundays) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admission, One Shilling each. Both Archesway are brilliantly lighted with gas, perfectly dry, and the descent is by an easy staircase. Upwards of 120 feet have been added to the length of the Tunnel (which, at the re-commencement of the works, measured 200 feet 6 inches), making the whole one-half of the projected distance now completed; and the Fromentade in the Visitors' Archway is extended 100 feet beyond the former distance.

By Order, J. CHARLIER, Clerk of the Company. N.B.—There are conveyances to the Tunnel, by Omnibus, every half-hour from Gracechurch-street, and three times daily from Charing Cross; also by the Woolwich and Greenwich Steam Boats, from Hungerford Market, Queenhithe, and Fresh Wharf, at 9, 11, 2, and 4 o'clock; and the Railway Carriages from London Bridge. Walbrook-buildings, Walbrook, Dec. 22.

NEW MARINE STEAM-BOILERS.—AT COLLIER'S Improved Patent Steam-Boiler Manufactory, Globe-stairs Docks, Rotherhithe.—The public are respectfully invited to VIEW a PAIR of BOILERS, of 120-horse power, and also a Boiler of 30-horse power, which can be seen generating steam daily, so that the scientific world and all persons interested in steam agency may witness the superior properties of these boilers, a few only of which are here enumerated:—

1. Boilers of 100-horse power will be only ten feet long instead of about twenty-four feet, and will thereby save fourteen feet in length, an entire section of the most valuable part of a vessel, and likewise, from the diminished quantity of iron and water required, above fifteen tons in weight.

2. A ship will be kept perfectly cool, the boilers being surrounded by a jacket, or iron casing, containing a slow circulation of heat, and comfort be given to the passengers and crew, and safety to the vessel, as well as security to the provisions and other merchandise, live stock, &c.

3. A saving will be effected of nearly one-half the fuel.

4. A safety or breathing pipe, which renders these boilers perfectly secure from explosion by expansion or collapse.

5. No incrustation from salt or sedimentum takes place.

There are also other important improvements in these boilers; but the foregoing will, it is presumed, show the very great advantages which will be gained by their introduction. The boilers, prior to the great improvements made in them by the inventor, were most successfully employed by the Admiralty, and their superiority certified by the engineer and stokers of the Government vessel. Engineers and boiler-makers are particularly invited to view these boilers, to whom licenses will be granted on liberal terms.

Prospectuses and drawings may be had at the manufactory, and also of Mr. John Stevens, Paul's Wharf, 24, Upper Thames-street, together with such further explanation as may be required.

N.B.—The manufactory is upon a large spot of ground, commanding 200 feet of water frontage, with a slip and a double dry dock, affording every facility and convenience to vessels of any magnitude.

WEST CORK MINING COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE, That the Right Honourable the Vice-Chancellor has been pleased this day, on application made to him in a cause of Vigers and another, versus Lord Audley and others, to order that an INJUNCTION do forthwith issue to restrain the defendants, Joseph Pike, George Pritchett, and Richard Warneford, from acting as Directors in the said Company, and interfering or intermeddling in the conduct of management, or in the affairs, or with the property of or in the said undertaking, or possessing, receiving, or disposing of any of the monies, funds, or property thereof, and from preventing or excluding the plaintiffs from having access to and inspecting the books, accounts, letters, papers, and writings of and relating to the said undertaking, or from going in and upon the office and premises and other estates and property of the said undertaking, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the accounts and affairs of the said Company or otherwise. 30, Coleman-street, Dec. 23. FREEMAN and BOTHAMLEY, Plaintiffs Solicitors.

WEST CORK MINING COMPANY.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE WEST CORK MINING COMPANY. We, the undersigned Shareholders in the West Cork Mining Company, do hereby require you forthwith to call a Special General Meeting of the said Company, for the purpose of removing from their office of Directors Mr. Joseph Pike, Mr. George Pritchett, and Mr. Richard Warneford, three of the Directors of the said Company, and appointing three others in their stead.—Dated this 10th of November, 1836. Signed by seventy-four persons, holding 1634 out of 2200 *shares* *de* *share*.

(COPY.) West Cork Mining Company's Office, Salvador-house, Dec. 15, 1836.

In answer to the Requisition requesting a Special General Meeting of the West Cork Mining Company, for the purpose of removing from their office of Directors Mr. Joseph Pike, Mr. George Pritchett, and Mr. Richard Warneford, I am directed to inform you that the Board of Directors decline at present to comply with such Requisition, by reason, amongst others, that the same affords no information of the respective grounds of accusation against these gentlemen. I am, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant. (Signed) JAMES HANMON, Chief Clerk.

Messrs. Freeman and Bothamley.

WEST CORK MINING COMPANY.—The Committee

of Shareholders appointed at the Meeting of the 19th of November last, deem it their duty to CAUTION the Public against TAKING, for the present, any SHARE in the NEW CAPITAL of this Company, inasmuch as the suit instituted in the High Court of Chancery by William Bevell Vigers and John Pam Timony, Esquires, against Lord Audley and Joseph Pike, and others, Directors of this Company, operates as a *lis pendens* to affect with notice all persons taking such new shares. On behalf of the Committee, (Signed) H. PATRICK. London, Dec. 10.

LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY.

The Company's CARRIAGES LEAVE their respective STATIONS every QUARTER of an HOUR, from Eight o'clock in the morning until Eight at night. GEORGE WALTERS, Managing Director.

LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY FARES.

1st class carriage 1s. 6d.
2d class ditto 9
3d class ditto 6
Free Tickets (not transferable) may be had at the Company's office, 36, Cornhill:—
1st class carriages 4s. per quarter.
2d class ditto 4
3d class ditto 3

Entrances—Duke-street, London-bridge, and High-street, Deptford. J. F. AKERMAN, Secretary.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF CALL. The Directors having this day resolved to make a CALL of FIVE POUNDS per share on each of the shares in this undertaking, the Proprietors are hereby required to pay the same, on or before Wednesday, the 18th day of January, 1837, to either of the under-mentioned bankers:—

Sir James Esdaile, Bart. and Co., London.
Messrs. Moss and Co., Liverpool.
The Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, Manchester.
Messrs. Beecching and Son, Tunbridge, and Tunbridge Wells.
Messrs. Wilmshurst and Co., Cranbrook.
Messrs. Jemmett and Co., Ashford.
Messrs. Fector and Co., and Messrs. Latham and Co., Dover.

The Directors, in making their First Call on the Proprietors, feel it incumbent on them to state, that the course they propose to adopt is so to arrange the execution of the works as to ensure the earliest possible income to the proprietors, and such will, not only in the present, but on all future occasions, be the principle on which their proceedings will be founded. They cannot forbear to observe, that independent of the main line to Dover, the necessary steps have been taken for applications to Parliament, in the ensuing Session, for lines of railway in connexion with the South-Eastern, to Brighton, Lewes, and Newhaven, to Maidstone, to Canterbury, Sandwich, and Ramsgate; and a further extension is contemplated to Rye and Hastings.

By order of the Directors, J. S. YEATS, Secretary. South-Eastern Railway Office, 10, Coleman-street, Dec. 6.

GREAT NORTH OF ENGLAND RAILWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS. Time fixed for receiving Tenders. The Directors of the above Railway hereby give Notice, that Tuesday, the 26th day of January, 1837, is the last day on which Contractors can inspect the Plans, Specifications, and Conditions (now lying at this office) for the formation and completion of about NINE MILES OF WAY, near the city of Durham, and which comprise some of the principal works on the line.

Sealed Tenders for the execution thereof, endorsed "Tender for Works," must be sent in, addressed to the Secretary, on or before that day. Great North of England Railway Office, Darlington, Dec. 17.

LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—GIBBS' LINE.

By MERRIAM, REIGATE, and HORHAM. The Directors have the satisfaction of announcing to the Shareholders and the Public, that having, with their Engineers, directed their careful and anxious attention to the survey of a line from the Croydon Railway to Brighton, which should possess all the necessary requisites of a course to Brighton, as direct as is compatible with the nature of the country—the greatest possible accommodation to the landowners of Surrey and Sussex—easy gradients—conspicuously easy work—convenient terminal depots at Brighton and London—no interference with ornamental property—and accessibility for lateral Railway communications—they have been enabled to lodge the necessary plans, sections, and books of reference, in complete order, of a line possessing these characteristics, and are adopting the other proper measures for proceeding in Parliament, during the next Session, for an Act to make the Railway.

The length of the line from Croydon is 44 miles only, and it has no gradient exceeding 14 feet per mile, nor any heavy works which can prevent the Railway being completed within three years.

The plans, sections, and books of reference for a branch from Croydon to Yarmouth, have likewise been lodged with the Clerks of the Peace, to give an opportunity to the Parliamentary Committee of judging how far such a branch is necessary or expedient.

In bringing the merits of this line before Parliament, no exertions will be spared by the Directors to have its interests ably protected and advocated, and they look with confidence to a successful issue. By order of the Board, 1, Bank-buildings, Dec. 8. B. S. YOUNG, Secretary.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated for making a Railway from London to Norwich and Yarmouth, by Romford, Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich. HENRY BOSANQUET, Esq., Chairman. Colonel Sir ROBERT HARVEY, Deputy Chairman.

FINAL NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SCRIP CERTIFICATES. Notice is hereby given to all persons holding unregistered Shares in this Company, that the time for exchanging the same for Certificates of Registry under the common seal, is limited to the 14th of January next. No fee chargeable on registration. By order of the Board, J. C. ROBERTSON, Secretary. 18, Austin-frirs, Dec. 14. Number of shares registered at this date, 52,260.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

Notice is hereby given, that WORKING PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS of the following BRIDGES, VIADUCTS, CUTTINGS, and other works, will be OPEN FOR INSPECTION at the office of John Beckett, Esq., the Company's Engineer, Whitehall Chambers, from the 26th to the 15th of January next, and also that date at the Company's office, 2, Adelphi-place, New London Bridge, namely:—The Bridge over the River Lea, the Stratford Viaduct, the Mill-pond Bridge, Sten's Mill Bridge, the Abbey River Bridge, the Leytonstone-land Bridge, the Stratford-road Bridge, and all the Cutwaters between the River Lea and Stratford, with the various necessary works connected with the said constructions respectively. And that the Directors will meet at their said office, 2, Adelphi-place, New London Bridge, on Monday, the 26th of January, at Twelve o'clock precisely, to receive TENDERS for the execution of the said Bridges, Viaducts, Cutwaters, and other works, or any of them. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender or Tendere, and will require security for the due performance of those which they may approve of.

By order of the Board, J. C. ROBERTSON, Secretary. Company's Temporary Office, 18, Austin-frirs, Dec. 14.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

EAST WHEEL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company was held, pursuant to advertisement, at the White Hart Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, the 20th instant;

G. HEATHORN, Esq., in the chair.

The meeting was far from being numerously attended, a circumstance explained, as we understood, by the majority of the shares being in few hands.

The advertisement having been read from the *Mining Journal*, the CHAIRMAN observed, that the object of the meeting was to receive a report from the directors; as also, one from Captain Vivian, on the state of the mine, and the state of the finances, which were accordingly read by the secretary.

The report of the directors contained but little matter of interest to the shareholders or the public, being confined to a mere narration of the financial affairs of the company, showing that the directors were in advance 288*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, and referring to the report of Captain N. Vivian, dated 14th November, who had been requested to examine and report upon the mine, and stating, that the workings of the mine had been discontinued until the opinion of the proprietors had been taken on the course to be pursued, more especially with respect to the shares in default.

Captain Vivian's report was then read. It stated the set to be one mile in extent in length, comprising several lodes, four only of which, however, were pointed out to him as being the most important. The tin lode could not be seen, in consequence of the water, and a deep adit had been driven by the former adventurers, but the mine had been abandoned sixteen to eighteen years since. The Wheel Brothers lode was about two feet wide, with a kindly appearance for the shallow depth at which it was to be seen. The East Cornwall, or Well lode, had been driven on only about two fathoms, and carried it with some gozann. On the Harborough lode an engine shaft was being sunk, which would intersect that lode at about thirty fathoms, and the Well lode at about eighteen, these two lodes forming different angles in their declination, and which would consequently intersect each other in depth; this shaft had been sunk only a few feet below adit, the cost of ground 7*l.* per fathom. The course which he (Captain Vivian) should recommend would be, to continue the sinking of the engine-shaft, to drive the adit on the Well lode, &c. Taking a general view of the mine, he considered it a fair speculation, but that effectually to try it, 50,000*l.* would be required, and a steam-engine of thirty-six to forty inch cylinder was indispensable; in conclusion, he strongly recommended, that a plan and section of the set should be made, as being of the first importance.

The accounts were then read, comprising on the debit side, first call on 3000 shares, 2500*l.*; less arrears on 1080 shares, 540*l.* 19*s.* 60*d.* On the other side, the amount of expenditure on the mine, from October 1835, to October 1836, both inclusive, was stated at 2072*l.* 14*s.*; law charges, 34*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; engraving, printing, &c., 87*l.* 2*s.*; and expenses of London establishment, 53*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*; making in all, 2248*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, or an advance on the part of the directors of 288*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

In reply to a shareholder, the cost of management at the mine was stated to be 10*l.* per month to Mr. Malachy; in addition to which, there was an underground captain and clerk.

There appearing a desire on the part of the meeting to make some observations on the management,

Mr. HARRISON (one of the directors) rose for the purpose of reading a letter he had received from Mr. Malachy, in which that gentleman tendered his resignation, at the same time recommending that a competent person be appointed, and observing, without any desire on his part to dictate, that Captain George Bennett, at present in the service of the company, was well suited; and, moreover, that he held his situation by virtue of an agreement, entered into upon acquiring that part of the set which originally belonged to him, it being a stipulation that he should be employed as agent. Mr. Harrison, in submitting the letter to the meeting, observed, that it had been written at his (Mr. H.'s) express request, he feeling that, there being an unpleasant impression abroad, the best means to avoid a recurrence of it was that pursued by Mr. Malachy in retiring from the management.

Some questions arising whether the letter of resignation should be accepted, the CHAIRMAN asked whether any gentleman present was prepared to recommend any person more qualified than Captain Malachy, on which a shareholder remarked, the real question was, whether his resignation should be accepted or otherwise.

Mr. HARRISON stated, that a large shareholder (holding 600 shares) and who was in arrears, declined paying his call if Mr. Malachy remained in the management. This he felt in fairness the meeting should know.

A SHAREHOLDER observed, that he considered the meeting was acting precipitately; he had been always given to understand that the success of the mine depended on Wheel Brothers, which was adjoining; he, therefore, considered, that, as a meeting of the shareholders of that company was announced, this meeting should adjourn until after that of the Wheel Brothers had been held; this he deemed the more necessary, as the report of the directors was a mere common statement, and conveyed no expression of their opinion. He would further beg to observe, that some information should be afforded with reference to the amount subscribed in the first instance (16,000*l.* and upwards), the shares being issued at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per share; at least such was the price paid by him.

CHAIRMAN.—The amount named went for the purchase of the set, which had been taken up by parties, as others had been, and which, when acquired, had been divided into a certain number of shares, for each of which a sum was demanded for the right of working.

Another shareholder (whose name we could not learn), in rising to express the opinion he entertained, observed, that he, in common with others, had paid at the rate of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the shares held by him. He considered it to be important, not only to the shareholders, but to the highly respectable and honourable gentlemen in the direction, that an explanation should be afforded. If that 16,000*l.* had been paid for the property, it was only natural to assume, that it was worth something, the necessary conveyance of the property having doubtless been made to the directors in trust for the shareholders, and that they, the directors, previously to paying so large a sum of money for the mine, had caused surveys to be made, and satisfied themselves. He said this much, for it was on the faith of those gentlemen's names he had purchased his shares. The report contained no recommendation, no advice on which the shareholders could act. (CHAIRMAN.—There is Captain Vivian's report.) It was true there was Captain Vivian's report, but he did not profess to be *au fait* at the details of a mining captain's report, as, he doubted not, however, were the directors and the secretary; all he looked for was, the opinions and the recommendation of the directors. The property for which 16,000*l.* had been given, was surely worth something. True, a high price might have been given in times of excitement, but some representations must have been made, some reports and surveys made, to justify even 1000*l.* being paid for the mine. He therefore considered that the directors should lay before the proprietors the statement on which they had purchased the mines: it was, he repeated, due to the shareholders, as well as the directors themselves, that some account should be afforded, and this, he felt confident, from his knowledge of the high character of the directors, would be readily afforded.

Mr. HARRISON.—Had the shareholder who had just addressed the meeting only waited for a few minutes, he would have been in possession of the recommendation and opinions of the directors. It was (Mr. H. continued) the anxious wish of the board of directors that the shareholders should, in the course it might be deemed prudent and determined to pursue, take upon themselves a part of the responsibility, and therefore, the meeting had been convened, that the directors might communicate with the proprietors generally. It was true there was one director opposed to the view which he, with other gentlemen, had taken, and therefore it was that the directors, not being unanimous, rendered it more imperative to pursue the course observed, that of submitting the affairs of the company to a public meeting, and taking their opinion. It was under these circumstances, with every desire on the part of the directors to court enquiry, and aid it in every way in their power, that they now had to propose that a committee of shareholders should be appointed to investigate the accounts, and to employ such persons as they might deem expedient, with the object of ascertaining the chances of success—whose report, if favourable, and recommendations the directors would cheerfully co-operate in carrying into effect. If such report should, on the other hand, be unfavourable, which

however was far from his idea, then let a stop be at once put to a useless and unprofitable expenditure.

Mr. HOWLETT, who we understood to represent a large shareholder, expressed his opinion, that the powers vested in the committee could not be too general; they should have full powers to investigate the affairs of the company from its origin.

Some conversation ensued as to the words of the resolution, and the gentlemen to be appointed to act on the committee, and the suggestions made by several shareholders meeting with the ready concurrence of the directors, to the satisfaction of the meeting, Messrs. Hackett, Wace, W. Hichens, W. F. Medley, Ducroz, Gowan, and J. Hutchinson, were named, any three of whom to be a quorum.

In the course of the proceedings, it being suggested by several shareholders, that Mr. Malachy's letter of resignation should be withdrawn pending the enquiry, such course was adopted by Mr. Harrison, in doing which, that gentleman observed, he did so with the understanding that Mr. Malachy would retire when so required.

Thanks having been voted to the chairman and to the directors for the readiness they had evinced in meeting the shareholders and affording information, the meeting adjourned until the committee shall have made their report.

We cannot but highly commend the course pursued by all parties in this business, and trust the committee will confine their attention to matters they do understand, accounts and vouchers, and leave it to practical men whom they may select, to report upon the mine. We have no reason to doubt but this will be the case—still, when we find charges in accounts of companies, for deputations of gentlemen visiting and reporting on mines, who never before saw a "shaft," and who, in most cases, even on their visit, never saw a "lode," we cannot help expressing our hopes, that there will not be a repetition of the farce in this or any other case.

OLD MOOR TIN MINING COMPANY.

A Special General Meeting of the Adventurers in this Company took place on Friday, the 23d inst., at the offices of the company, Lime-street, pursuant to advertisement.

J. SAUNDERS, Esq., in the chair.

Not being present at the opening of the proceedings, we merely collected that the object being to determine on the dissolution of the company, such intention was expressed by the chairman, the advertisement was read, and certain observations made, it further appearing that Mr. Browne, as solicitor and agent of the Cornish adventurers, was present, holding a certain number of scrip certificates (between 400 and 500), ample for the purpose of effecting the object for which the meeting had been convened.

Mr. WILKINSON, in rising to address the chairman, observed that it was his wish, as also that of many of the shareholders, that the gentlemen who were Cornish proprietors of shares should afford some reason for the course which they had thought it proper to adopt, inasmuch that entertaining a good opinion of the concern itself, in the absence of any charge as to management, or in any other respect, he must confess he felt that to determine on the dissolution of the company, without any cause being assigned, was doing an injustice not only to the adventurers in London, but to the mine itself.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, observed that the directors had never been favoured with any reason on the part of the Cornish adventurers.

A SHAREHOLDER remarked, that the course pursued by the Cornish adventurers was one which could not be designated otherwise than an attempt or desire to plunder the London adventurers of the property they had acquired. He, however, trusted they would be disappointed in their object; indeed he had been given to understand 1500*l.* had been offered for the property, and which they (the Cornish adventurers) were so anxious to acquire. He should, therefore, with the views that he thus entertained, request the chairman to call on the Cornish adventurers, or their representative, to give their reasons for the course they had thought proper to adopt.

The CHAIRMAN having observed that he had no right to demand, but merely to solicit from Mr. Browne an exposition of his views.

Mr. BROWNE stated that he believed few words or arguments were necessary; the Cornish shareholders had been charged with plundering the out-adventurers—while the very circumstance of their holding a majority of shares, carried with it its own refutation; he, therefore, did not feel called upon to make any reply to the remarks of the shareholder who had just addressed the meeting.

Mr. WILKINSON thereupon moved, that Mr. Browne, having declined to afford any explanation, the meeting do adjourn.

The CHAIRMAN stated that Mr. Browne, holding as he did a majority of the scrip certificates, could at once negative such a motion, if submitted, and which Mr. Browne expressed his intention of doing (holding triumphantly in his hands the power required for such purpose), at the same time observing, that he was ready to grant the majority to any other party if they were prepared to take his shares at par.

Several shareholders here expressed their opinions strongly as to the conduct of Mr. Browne, accusing that gentleman of treating the matter frivolously, and not attaching to it that importance which they, having embarked their money, were disposed to do, and indeed reflecting much upon that gentleman's conduct.

Mr. BROWNE, in reply, having been attacked by personal observations, felt it imperative on him to remark upon them with a seriousness which he did not intend to have assumed, for throughout the proceedings of the day he believed he had displayed good temper; indeed he could not suppose that the observations which had been made applied to him, until they had become of so personal a nature. The Cornish shareholders' interest, he observed, was equal to, and indeed greater, than that of the London adventurers, consequently any act of theirs must be for the general interest of the adventurers, or in like manner prejudicial to that extent, so that they would be materially affected. He regretted extremely that it was necessary to pursue the course which he had considered to be his duty to adopt, as representing the Cornish shareholders, still he had no other alternative, when the proposition on the part of the Cornish adventurers had been rejected by the directors of the company.

A lengthened conversation ensued, in the course of which the circumstances attending the affair of the Crinnis engine were noticed by the chairman, to which we shall have occasion to refer next week, until which time we must defer further notice of the meeting, being pressed for space on the present occasion. The result of the proceedings was the vote on the part of Mr. Browne, holding a majority of scrip certificates, for the dissolution of the company.

The further proceedings will appear in our next, when we shall be tempted to make some remarks.

RIO DE ANORI GOLD STREAM WORKS COMPANY.

A special general meeting of this company was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, on Friday, the 23d inst.

B. WOOD, Esq., in the chair.

We regret that the pressure of matter precludes the insertion this week of our report. It is, however, the less important, as involving only the question of the appointment of an extra agent, and the placing the amount required, some 300*l.* to 500*l.* at the disposal of Captain Matthews, the present agent, which latter was, in the end, agreed to. The remarks we intended to make on the absurdity of a long discussion, where a few hundreds are concerned, while thousands are too frequently neglected, will form subject matter for further comment.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet, ushered forth by Mr. Barclay Mounsey, formerly secretary of this Company, which deals too much with £ s. d., as between the directors and himself, (and involving points of honour affecting certain parties towards that gentleman,) to be of that general interest to our readers which would warrant us in noticing it; did we not learn by the preface (from one, he it remembered, who has been some eight or nine years in "the service") that Mr. Oxenford, from the first dawn of the association to the moment of my (Mr. B. M.) quitting it, united in his own person all the real power of the board, for

"He made and unmade; ruled both friends and foes,
Nor dare a living soul his wish oppose."

If this be correct, if that £300,000 has been expended at the "nod" of one gentleman in the direction, who has been, as Mr. B. M. states, "of

facto the board," this is the point to which our attention should be directed, and one to which the proprietors should be alive. As to the dispute between Mr. Mounsey and the directors, we shall not trouble ourselves, it is a personal matter; while we must confess, without some cogent reasons, we think the directors were not justified in the course pursued by them, in thus losing the benefit of the services of their secretary, who must have been (and, according to his statement, was,) save Mr. Oxenford, the only party acquainted with the details of the company. We recommend the proprietors to look to their interests, and we trust the directors will also bear in mind the interests entrusted to their care, and for which they are trustees, by not allowing the management of so large a capital as that embarked in these mines to be vested in one person, whether he be managing-director or secretary.

If Mr. Irving, the chairman, be as innocent of the operations of the company as Mr. Mounsey would lead us to believe, and as we really do (for his character stands too high to be affected by suspicion), we would suggest to that gentleman, either that he should look into the affairs of the company (the responsibility of which is mainly thrown upon him, as chairman), or that he should at once retire from the direction.

DRAPERY COMPANY.

We understand that such is the determination of many of the shareholders not to pay the additional call of 2*l.* per share, to relieve the directors from the responsibility to which they are liable, that it will be necessary to apply to Chancery.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. BUCKLAND'S BRIDGEWATER TREATISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I observe in your last number a letter of "Germanicus," in reply to some remarks of mine on his previous communication, and the style and spirit of this composition are such, that it cannot be passed over without notice.

Had I been the original aggressor, I should much have regretted any strong expressions in my former letter, but feeling called upon to undertake the defence of science against an indirect, but not the less dangerous attack upon the part of "Germanicus," it is a matter of perfect unconcern that I have excited the irascibility of that gentleman. He charged the geologists of the present day (by implication too plain to be misunderstood) with irreligion. When the groundless nature of this charge is proved against him, as well as the coincidence between his views and those which centuries ago caused the ever memorable persecution of Galileo by the Inquisition, he asserts ignorance on my part, and what is even more serious, want of "honesty" and "fairness." On these points however, your readers, who have both letters before them, will be best qualified to judge, more especially as regards "honesty," as I shall hereafter have occasion to show.

"Germanicus" asks with great simplicity, why his letter was noticed at all, if considered of so little weight or value; the answer is obvious, an unfounded charge of irreligion, however contemptible in itself, when it obtains wide circulation through the medium of a public print, becomes of importance, and demands immediate refutation, which, did it not appear, some might suppose, could not be furnished. As regards the *Mining Journal*, this argument applies with double force—it is particularly desirable that our practical miners should give more attention to geological facts and phenomena, but can we expect this to be the case, if they have the slightest suspicion that a knowledge of this science is incompatible with man's best interests? These then are the reasons that the letter in question was so promptly answered, a question asked by "Germanicus" with so much affected surprise.

"Germanicus" wishes it to be believed that his letter was criticised with a severity wholly unprovoked by its contents, which (according to him) consist merely of a few questions on a book written by a dignitary of the church; had it not appeared to me a very different thing, it would not have received the smallest attention, and that it is a very different thing the following quotation will prove. "There are however, certain world-makers, who wish to find what is not necessary, and who overlook that which is able to make them wise unto salvation." "Germanicus" may perhaps attempt to explain away this meaning, but common sense tells us that by "certain world-makers" the cultivators of geological science can alone be meant, and is it to be expected they will sit down quietly under such an imputation?

I shall now notice as briefly as possible the various subjects treated on in Germanicus's second letter, taking first, as most important, belief in the Bible. Geologists do not wish in the smallest degree to weaken our belief in the sacred volume; all that they assert is this, that the inspired historians have in no way anticipated the discoveries of science, that they have described physical fact, and natural appearances in part only, and as they appeared to be, not wholly and fully, and as they actually are—thus leaving entirely free and open all ulterior knowledge which the intellect of man was capable of attaining, and which we may reasonably presume was given to him by his Creator for that purpose.

Our present knowledge of astronomy is undoubtedly at variance with the literal interpretation of certain passages of scripture, and in like manner geology has disclosed to us many things either passed over *sub silentio* in the sacred volume, or not strictly according with the literal and hitherto received interpretation of it; and this appears to "Germanicus" inimical to the interests of religion, precisely on the same principle, and with just as much reason, as the discoveries of Galileo were so considered by the Inquisition.

I would next ask "Germanicus" whether reason does not tell us, that when the scripture asserts that "by man came death," the plain and inevitable meaning of the passage must be (as the Apostle elsewhere expresses it) "that death passed upon all men." "Germanicus" infers from this passage that all animals would have been immortal had not man sinned, and that they could not die until this had happened; such a meaning is not only unwarranted by the text, but it is a manifest absurdity. Where then is the obscurity complained of in my letter, in reference to this subject?

Granting as "Germanicus" truly states that the quotation from Dr. Chalmers is only "a string of questions," will any one assert, as he has done, that *opinion by implication*, is not expressed therein, and what can be more natural than for Dr. Chalmers thus cautiously to express sentiments in which it was known that some did not concur.

I now come to a remarkable specimen of that "honesty," in which it is complained that I am deficient. The assertion in "Germanicus's" first letter was this—"no doubt even the chemical knowledge of the eighteenth century, together with the information of the present day, and much more yet to be learned by us, was known to Moses, who was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, who were at that time the most intelligent and best instructed people in the universe, in addition to which he was inspired by God for especial purposes, &c." Now if this were the case, it follows that the laws of pneumatic chemistry discovered by Priestley, the laws of definite proportions displayed by Dalton, the splendid discoveries of the metallic bases of the earths and alkalis, which will immortalize the name of Davy, the artificial production of crystalline mineral substances, with which Mr. Crosse a short time since astonished the British Association, &c., all this, and "much more yet to be learned by us," was known to Moses and the Egyptians, three thousand years ago!

Driven from this high-flown and incautious position, by arguments which he states, nevertheless, "to be foreign to the subject as almost all 'Britannicus's' letter is," let us see in what manner he returns to the charge; "in Egypt, however, many processes appear to have been carried on which implied at least a very considerable acquaintance with what we should call chemical facts, such as painting on glass, fabricating porcelain, gilding of metals, extracting salts from their bases, &c." "Oh what a falling off is here," all "the chemical knowledge of the eighteenth century" and "much more yet to be learned by us," has actually dwindled down into "a very considerable acquaintance with what we should call chemical facts," a thing which no person at all acquainted with ancient history, would ever think of denying! Surely, to quote "Germanicus" again, "this is not fair, if he wants to dispute."

As regards the date of the deluge and the subsequent changes of the earth's surface, I took the plain and literal meaning of "Germanicus's" letter; if that meaning was not clearly expressed it is no concern of mine. The subject of "Infinite Power" is far too grave to be lightly meddled with in a controversy like the present, I therefore, pass over it as briefly as possible. If "Germanicus" will not feel the weight of the arguments in my former letter, I leave him to indulge in the preposterous idea of the

Deity acting in the strangest imaginable contradiction to those laws which he has established for the government of the world.

One more specimen of the "honesty" of "Germanicus's" reasoning, and I have done. If it be granted that astronomy has revealed facts...

That there may be no mistake however, I quote his own words—"Science, I know has proved many things we were once ignorant of; instance the rotundity of the earth, its place in the system, &c. &c."

Really Sir, this "is flying off at a tangent," as "Germanicus" elsewhere expresses it, and certainly after this, he is quite justified in stating, with admirable simplicity, "I have advanced no dogmas of my own."

With these remarks, I finally take my leave of the controversy, and remain, Sir, yours, &c.

BRITANNICUS.

THE TRESAVEAN ADVENTURERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—It is not my intention, as I have said in my former letter, to enter into the merits of the Trethellan case: I shall therefore confine myself to a brief remark on one part of your comment on my letter of the 7th, in the last number of The Mining Journal.

Now, Sir, allow me to say that I am not apt to deal in half-implications, that I never was present at any time with Mr. Simmons and Captain Michell, that I never entered at any time, or with any person or persons, on the subject of any specific terms in regard to Trethellan, and that I think it would have been more creditable to yourself, as the Editor of a public Journal, if you had abstained, ignorant as you seem to be of many important facts connected with the case, from throwing out insinuations so utterly groundless.

I am, Sir, your humble servant, J. ROGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—Having read in your Journal of the 3rd instant a statement of what passed at the meeting of the London Adventurers in Tresavean Mine, on the subject of Trethellan Set, I must beg the favour of your inserting this as a reply to it. It is there broadly stated that Mr. Teague applied to Mr. Grenfell for a Set of his 1/2 of Trethellan Estate on behalf of the Tresavean Adventurers, but no proof whatever is brought forward to substantiate that assertion: I shall therefore take the liberty of stating for the information of Mr. Smith, the Chairman, with whom I am well acquainted, and the London and other out adventurers, that Mr. Teague did not apply for the Set of Trethellan for the Adventurers in Tresavean generally, but solely for himself (without reference to them), and such other friends as he might select as his co-adventurers in this new undertaking.

The Tresavean and Tretharap Sets have never been granted to Mr. Teague alone, but Mr. Magor, or the Messrs. Williams have been joint lessees with him, and the grants are to them, their partners, co-adventurers, and assigns.

My object in addressing you, Sir, is not to bring the Trethellan case particularly before the public, but to reply to some mis-statements made, and particularly those on the Rev. Canon Rogers, whose solicitor and professional adviser I am. And I would here beg leave to inform Mr. Smith, and the other London adventurers, that the Rev. gentleman is not better known in Cornwall by his large landed property, than he is by the soundness of his judgment, and the inflexibility of his integrity.

The comments go on to state that the "grant of 1/2 was not however, obtained by Mr. Teague, and the same having been given to Captain Michell and Mr. Simmons, a 'negotiation' ensued, in which Canon Rogers represented the Tresavean adventurers, whereupon it was determined with reference to the 1/2 that 1/3 should be appointed to the adventurers in Tresavean, in consideration of the levels driven towards the Trethellan Set, the 1/3 being as it was contended by the Chairman Mr. Lamb, and other gentlemen present, to be, undoubtedly the property of the Tresavean adventurers."

Thus we have Canon Rogers brought before the public in the first instance as "the representative of the Tresavean adventurers." Secondly, as being present at the "negotiation" between Mr. Simmons and Captain Michell and Mr. Teague, about the 1/2 parts in Trethellan—I shall feel particularly obliged to Lamb, or any other gentleman if he will have the goodness to inform the world how, and in what way, or by what authority, Mr. Canon Rogers "represented the Tresavean adventurers," or where this "negotiation" was held, at which he is represented as being present. This is a direct misrepresentation; Mr. Rogers was never delegated by the Tresavean adventurers to be "their representative," nor was he present at the "negotiation" alluded to; and as this gentleman is stated to have received from Mr. Teague some shares in Trethellan, as well as many of his friends, I must not in justice to him omit to say, what I know professionally, that he refused to grant the Barrier Set, or to accept the shares so offered, until he had called a meeting of some of the most influential and best informed on the subject, and in fact taken every means an honourable mind could suggest, to ascertain that Mr. Grenfell's grant was obtained by Mr. Teague, as bona fide private property, and "not for the Tresavean adventurers," that he permitted his name to be entered amongst the list of the Trethellan adventurers.

The paragraph then states that the 1/2 were "given to Mr. Simmons and Captain Michell," but that at this "negotiation" it was determined with "reference to the 1/2 that 1/3 of Trethellan Set, should be appointed to the Tresavean adventurers." How extremely possible it is that Mr. Simmons and Captain Michell being possessed by Sir John Saint Aubyn's grant of 1/2 of this valuable Set, for which a subscription is made to fight a battle, should quietly resign their interests to the Tresavean adventurers.

The fact is Mr. Editor, just what you may naturally suppose, Mr. Teague, finding that Sir J. St. Aubyn had granted his 1/2 to Mr. Simmons and Captain Michell, and knowing that two sets of adventurers could not work the same ground, offered them as a quid pro quo for their interest (1/3) in the Trethellan Set, which they accepted.

When Mr. Lamb got up this case and laid it before the meeting in London, I am surprised to find that gentlemen totally silent as to the Boundary Set; not an allusion is made to it. If Mr. Lamb is aware of the existence of this Set and all its various restrictions, I wonder he did not treat his London friends with some of its particulars—if he is ignorant of it, the sooner he gets the requisite information the better for them.

Mr. Smith and the other gentlemen will pardon me if I venture to give them a piece of advice, not to pay their 10l. subscription until they get a full knowledge of all the conditions and restrictions of this Boundary Set, that as well as the Trethellan Set being now before me. I think I have now said enough to induce some of the out adventurers to pause before they involve themselves in further proceedings.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, JAMES FLOWER.

Helston, Dec. 16.

BIRMINGHAM DRAPERY COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—Seeing a paragraph in your valuable Journal respecting the "Birmingham Drapery Company," I beg, as a shareholder, to report to you some circumstances connected with that establishment, which do not reflect much credit on either the wisdom or discretion of the directors.

On the 2nd of October, 1834, I received a dividend of ten per cent. on the thirty shares, and at the same time signed the deed of settlement for them, and one of the directors persuaded me to take an additional quantity, that the affairs of the company were most flourishing, that it would pay ten, if not fifteen per cent., and I took twenty more, though the deed was not signed for them, nor for five more which I afterwards bought.

On the 28th of last month a meeting was called of the shareholders, when eight directors were present, and amongst the resolutions they passed (though 3l. 10s. had already been paid), was a call of 2l. per share, to enable them to liquidate their debts; you will observe, I was part of the time present, that I protested against their proceedings, stating at the same time I would not advance one single shilling for this purpose, though in their circular, they have had the audacity to state it as having passed unanimously. Another thing, they have never rendered a debit and credit statement of the concern to the shareholders, and the accountant called in (against the wish of several of the shareholders), has declared his inability to render such a statement, from the confused manner in which the accounts have been kept.

You are at liberty to extract any part, or the whole of this statement into the pages of your paper, with your own comments on the general proceedings of the company,—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A SHAREHOLDER, AND SUBSCRIBER TO YOUR JOURNAL. Birmingham, Dec. 22nd.

ELECTRIC SHOCKS FROM A COMMON MAGNET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—Being conscious of the facilities you afford to the diffusion of scientific information, by appropriating a portion of your ample columns, to the purposes of philosophy, I take the liberty of introducing to your notice, the fact to which a series of experiments has just brought me—that a succession of sensible electric shocks, may be produced by the action of a common horse-shoe magnet on a small dipping needle, without any galvanic arrangements. I will, as briefly as possible, state the method by which this extraordinary effect, proving, stronger than has ever yet been done, the identity of electricity and magnetism, is produced.

If a powerful horse-shoe magnet, with its armature removed, be hung a few feet from the earth, and a dipping needle held by its axis between the thumb and finger, is brought within a few inches of it in an horizontal position, the north pole of the needle opposed to the north part of the magnet, a slight vibration will be felt, which sensibly increases as the needle is brought nearer the magnetic direction, or towards the true dip. If it be held for a few minutes in this position the pulsations cease—if the needle is then removed beyond the influence of the magnet, and gently turned from side to side, so as to disturb the currents, stronger pulsations will commence and continue for some time, if the circle is frequently changed or broken, by an alteration of the needle's direction.

The shocks have the distinguishing character of those given by the magneto-electric machines—idem est—they have a tendency to close the muscles, whereas the shocks of the common electrical machine, and those of the galvanic battery throw them perfectly open.—Any person repeating the experiment, will feel a slight contraction of the thumb and finger holding the needle.

I have not been able to detect any spark passing between the magnets, but I doubt not, with more powerful instruments, light and heat would be evident to the senses, during the pulsation of the needle.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, ROBERT HUNT.

CROSSE'S GALVANIC APPARATUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—Some questions having appeared in your recent numbers, concerning the construction of the galvanic apparatus of Mr. Crosse, I am happy in having it in my power, from having spent some very interesting days in his house, to give your correspondents an account which I hope may prove satisfactory. I rejoice in the opportunity thus afforded me of showing, that although locally removed, I can never cease to feel a warm interest in what is passing in a county endeared to me by so many associations. Each separate combination, forming one of the members of Mr. Crosse's galvanic series, consisted of a plate of copper, containing from three to four square inches of surface, bent round so as to form a cylinder, inside of which was a similar plate of zinc; round the interior zinc cylinder a thin string was coiled spirally, to keep its surface, throughout, separate from that of the exterior copper cylinder—these metallic cylinders, were, in about a quarter of the series, placed in glass cylindrical vessels, just large enough to contain them, and filled with water; but, in the greater number, the exterior copper cylinder being soldered and closed at the bottom, so as to hold water itself, the glass containing vessel was dispensed with. When this was the case, the metallic cylinder was separated from the table on which the apparatus was placed, by the intervention of a small square of common glass, a little broader than the diameter of its base; this was done to secure the insulation. These cylinders were arranged into a series, in the usual form, by copper arches passing from the copper cylinder of each combination to the zinc cylinder of its neighbour.

The apparatus, when I saw it, just after the late Bristol meeting, was composed of 800 such cylinders, disposed in continuous lines, so arranged as to occupy the least room. Its effects, though excited with water only, were very powerful. I should say, equal to those ordinarily produced by about one third of the same number of galvanic combinations of equal surface, excited by acid—considerable lengths of this wire were fused, &c. A common electrical battery of great size, containing 70 feet of coated surface, was charged in a single instant, if connected with the wires proceeding from the extremities of the galvanic series; and when successive discharges were, under those circumstances, taken from the electrical battery, the effects were most intense. After receiving three or four such discharges on the point of my pen knife, I found, on examining it with a glass, that its extremity had been completely fused. I need not dwell on the extreme importance of having constructed an apparatus capable of producing such powerful effects, when excited by water only; the excitation by acid is violent at first, but goes on rapidly decreasing, and at the end of three hours becomes almost null. If it were attempted to sustain an uniform action, by the continual effusion of fresh acid, the zinc plates would be entirely corroded in a very few days; indeed, the constant attendance necessary, and the enormous expense, would render such an attempt practically impossible. But in Mr. Crosse's apparatus, though excited by water only, we have a strength equal to very large ordinary troughs, say 300 plates, and that strength is uniform and permanent, and requires no further attendance than replenishing the water, (from the loss sustained by evaporation) once in six weeks; in this mode also, the corrosion is so slow, that the same apparatus might probably last for 20 years; much of it has already been in constant action more than a year, and does not seem in the least impaired. The importance of imitating nature, by keeping in constant and uniform activity such powerful galvanic currents, must be obvious. Besides the series I have described, Mr. Crosse had begun to construct one of much larger dimensions; each cylinder containing a square foot in surface.

Should he proceed with equal vigour we may expect some day to hear of 2000 of such cylinders; the effects must then be almost terrific. Could we inquisitor-like put nature to the question, by so efficient an instrument, she could hardly resist any interrogatories we might please to put to her, and all the mysteries which at present perplex us in chemistry might be expected to stand revealed. I should regard the completion of such an apparatus as quite a national object; and I feel convinced, that it is by proceeding in this line that we may best hope to see the force of electricity practically applied as a moving power, and the energy of lightning base like that of steam, into subserviency to the purposes of human art.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, W. D. CONYBEARE.

SUSSEX ROYAL INSTITUTION AND MANTELLIAN MUSEUM.

The anniversary meeting of this recently-formed, but very flourishing society, was held on the 19th inst., that being the birth-day of the Earl of Egremont, a nobleman to whose public spirit and munificence, not only the association, but the town of Brighton itself, is largely indebted.

At the meeting held in the earlier part of the day for despatch of business, the report of the council was read, describing the arrangements that had been made, and the highly prosperous state of the society's affairs. After the report had been read, Dr. Mantell delivered a very interesting discourse on certain geological phenomena, and in the evening the members and their friends sat down to an excellent dinner.

The chair was filled by Davies Gilbert, Esq., vice-president of the Royal Society, and among the distinguished guests present may be named Sir Francis Boddert, Sir Edward Codrington, Dr. Mantell, Mr. Marchison, Mr. Horace Smith, &c. &c. The meeting was extremely convivial, and many appropriate speeches were delivered during the evening, some of which we shall endeavour to notice, at an early opportunity.

THE MINES OF MARAZON.

(From the Devon and Cornwall Advertiser.)

The only patch of granite within this district, which is one of the most interesting in Cornwall, is Saint Michael's Mount. This picturesque rock, with its beautiful little antique castle, has been so frequently described, pictured, and visited, that it will be useless to trouble our readers with a tale which they would probably find better told in every history of our county, or any of the guide-books to the West of England. That part of its base which lies towards Marazion is of slate (greenstone), whilst its summit and southern side are of granite. The junction of the two rocks is well shown on the beach, as are also the granite veins by which the slate is traversed; some of these are almost entirely micaceous, containing topazes, apatite, crystals of tin ore, and other rare and curious minerals; and some of these may be traced in both rocks.

The internal symmetrical structure of the granite mass is very well exhibited, it is traversed by, at least, two sets of joints bearing about magnetic N. and S.; and E. and W.; dividing the rock into cuboidal masses; a third set bearing about N.W. and S.E. is here and there shown. Along these lines the granite is more quartzose, and the decomposition of the more friable portions, the veined structure, with the transitions from the vein to the country thus exposed are very instructive. This much for the Mount. The peculiar features, however, of this district, as we mentioned in a recent number when speaking of Mr. De la Beche's communications to the British Association at Bristol, are the numerous fine dykes courses which traverse the slate, having a direction somewhat N. of E. and S. of W., thus in westing separating to the southward of the lodes by which they are traversed. We are acquainted with at least three of these; the first occurs in Great Wheel Fortune Mine, and in and about it much of the produce of that Mine occurred; a second in Gwallow, and a third in the Marazion Mines. One of these is again seen in Wheel Dartington, and perhaps, the same at the back of Penance pier, along the beach, between that place and Nelyn, through the "Wherry" Mine, in which tin ore of 70,000l. value was raised from it. —Cave, Esq. of London, and his co-adventurers, work by far the largest number of mines in the district, consisting of Great Wheel Fortune, Rospath, Wheel Bolton, Owen Veas, Trevarthen Downs, Wheel Friendship, Perran Downs, Wheel Prosper, Penberthy Crofts, &c., all being apparently on branches of the same great "Champion lode," and Gwallow on parallel lodes on the south.

Great Wheel Fortune is drained by an engine of eighty-five inches cylinder, and worked to a depth of 127 fathoms below the adit, which is about seventeen fathoms deep. The lodes from both eastward and westward seem here to converge into one, which is of very large size. It intersects the first mentioned dyke course, and near this point a considerable quantity of grey (vitreous) copper ore has been raised. Tin ore also occurs, but sparingly.

Rospath is worked for copper to about forty-five fathoms under the adit, which is only about seven fathoms deep; the lode is a continuation of that in Great Wheel Fortune. The Mine is drained by an engine of forty-five inches cylinder.

Wheel Bolton is separated from Rospath by a very large dyke course of which the effects on the lode have not been seen. The water is drawn by an engine of sixty-three inches cylinder, in winter assisted by a water-wheel, and the Mine is worked for copper to about seventy-two fathoms under the adit, which is about seven fathoms deep. There are three lodes; two of which dipping different ways, are heaved the same way by a cross course.

Gwallow is drained by an engine of thirty-six inches cylinder, to a depth of forty fathoms under the adit, the latter being fifteen fathoms deep. Its produce is tin, and the lode is generally seen with the "hilas" on the south, and the "elvan" on the north walk. A slide is said to occur here, but its effects are unseen; it is merely a bed of decomposed slaty rock. The indications of this mine are said to be most encouraging.

As we believe the other before mentioned Mines are not yet in full operation, we shall reserve our remarks on them until another opportunity.

In taking leave of this extensive undertaking, we cannot but express our humble tribute of commendation of the prudent foresight, which, aware of the abundance of water in the neighbourhood, and of the few cross veins impeding its circulation, secured the contiguous Mines, which must be partially drained by the working of the larger concerns we have noticed.

Marazion Mines, consisting of Wheel Virgins, Wheel Maid, Wheel Rodney, Trevarthen Downs, &c. are worked almost entirely upon one lode, to a depth of about 100 fathoms under the adit, of about twenty-five fathoms deep. The drainage is at present effected by an engine of sixty inches cylinder, but a second is in course of erection at the western part (the Crab) where a very valuable discovery has been made; and we believe the concern is in a flourishing condition. Both tin and copper ores occur here, but the latter by far the most abundantly. The lode, we apprehend, nowhere touches the dyke course. The adventurers are chiefly gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Wheel Dartington is drained by an engine of eighty inches cylinder, but a second of sixty inches is in course of erection. The Mine is about ninety fathoms deep, and there are two lodes, producing both tin and copper ores, in, we think, about equal quantities. The dyke course is merely seen in contact with them. The principal adventurers are, James Halse, Esq. M.P.; J. N. R. Millett, Esq., &c.

We have thus brought our brief notice of the working Mines in this neighbourhood to a close; there are, however, several new lodes, which were formerly worked to some extent, among them we may name the Wheel Caroline, Trevarthen, Wheel Neptune, &c.; we had a thought of alluding to the Wherry, but we shall reserve this, Ding Dong, &c., for another occasion.

The principal landowners are, the Duke of Leeds, the Earl of Dartington, Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart, Wm. Cornish, Esq., Thomas Leaz, Esq., and Captain Bight.

* An enormous profit was, many years since, realized here by an ancestor of our much respected county member, Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.

† Southward this passes between Trevarthen Downs, and Wheel Rodney, two of the "Marazion Mines."

PRUSSIAN LIBRARIES.—There has been published in Prussia, a catalogue of the additions made to the different libraries during the last year. According to this catalogue, the library of Berlin acquired 3337 works, amongst which are many precious MSS., that, for instance, of the Mahabharata, in nine volumes folio, the only complete copy on the continent. The library of Bonn received 1930 works; Breslau 309; Götting 246; and Halle 346.—Athens.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

By W. GRYLLS, REDRUTH. Six 128th Shares in Wheel Carzise. One 1934 ditto in Tresavean. One 128th ditto in East Pool. One 160th ditto in Levant. One 64th in Wheel Toigus. W. G. begs to direct attention to the Carzise shares, which will be sold a bargain. All letters must be post paid. Dated Redruth, Dec. 23.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Table with columns for company names, share values, and dates. Includes entries like Wheal Brothers Mining Co., Wheal Sisters Mining Co., and various railway companies.

MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Table with columns for society name, place of meeting, day, and hour. Includes Royal Medical and Chir. and Sociological societies.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of a Correspondent on the "British Tin Mining Company," is far too long to admit of insertion. We shall next week notice the arguments addressed by him. To our Correspondents from A. to Z. we can only say "we wish them a merry Christmas, and a happy New Year."

THE MINING JOURNAL, And Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24, 1836.

Having in a late article drawn the attention of our readers to the depressed state of the tin-trade, we shall now follow up the general remarks made on that occasion, by a more detailed examination of the fluctuations which the price of tin has undergone during the present year, and also by pointing out more distinctly those remedial measures which we then suggested merely in general terms.

The opinion we before expressed, that the great depression lately experienced in the price of tin was chiefly attributable to the smelting monopoly, has undergone no change: other circumstances may, and probably have, contributed in a minor degree, but it is this which has been the principal cause of the evil; and it is only by establishing an efficient check upon the power now possessed by the Tin Smelting Companies that any real and permanent benefit can be expected by the mining interest.

This great fluctuation, so prejudicial to the mining interest, has arisen in a great measure, as we before stated, from the circumstance of a few powerful Smelting Companies having the absolute control of the market, and being able either to raise or depress prices, as it suits their interest or caprice. The extent to which this power has been used (perhaps we should say more correctly abused) during the year now drawing to a close, will best be seen by glancing at the price which the best parcels of black tin have brought at different periods.

Is it not needless to ask, whether mining can flourish under a system which allows of such wide and unwarranted fluctuation? Is it not plain that mining enterprise must be paralysed, if no dependence can be placed, even for the short period of two or three months, on the value of mining produce?

argument dexterously evades the point at issue—the injury inflicted by uncertain and fluctuating prices, whether high or low.

On this subject then, we shall proceed to offer a few observations, as it is of importance for it to be clearly understood. A high price of black tin is, no doubt, for the time very acceptable to the miner, from whatever cause it may originate, but if occasioned merely by the intrigues of interested parties, what are the speedy results? New mines are opened, the produce of those already working is increased, and (which has lately been the case) an increased importation of Banca tin is induced by the advance of price.

The picture we have drawn is a gloomy one, but, should not prompt and effectual steps be taken to avert it, by those most deeply interested, we fear it is on the eve of being realised. Fortunately, however, the measures required in this emergency, present no formidable difficulty; no obstacle exists, but what energy and unanimity may speedily overcome.

The remedy we formerly suggested, we now propose again,—a new Smelting Company, formed principally by parties interested in the tin mines of Cornwall, having at its command considerable capital, placed under able and efficient management, and capable of keeping under due controul, the power so unsparingly exercised by the present Smelting Companies.

The difficulty of carrying this plan into execution, as we before observed, would not be insuperable; the actual capital required for commencing operations would be but trifling; but to effectually overcome the opposition which would certainly have to be encountered, there must be the power of raising, if needed, a very considerable sum,—perhaps ten or twenty times as much as that required for the mere purpose of a smelting establishment.

The business of smelting itself involves little or no risk, and when the first burst of opposition had been overcome (the only difficulty in the undertaking), it would certainly afford a fair return for the capital employed. The parties who should take the lead in establishing the new concern, are, of course, those interested in tin mines, and more especially the London Adventurers; let them immediately have a meeting upon the subject, and after maturing their plans, subscribe a major part of the necessary capital, the remainder, we have no doubt, would be soon taken by other parties, and in the course of a few months, the concern might be in active operation.

The subjoined letters so fully convey the moral we would deduce, that but few observations appear called for, except so far as we are individually concerned. In noticing them briefly, as is our intention, we cannot withhold the expression of gratification we derive from thus witnessing in our own case the power of the press when properly employed, and the force of public opinion. We disclaim all personality towards our correspondent—we only know him in his official capacity as Solicitor of one Company, as Secretary (or ex-Secretary) of another—as being associated and closely allying himself with parties whose conduct has been of that disgraceful character as to throw its baneful shade over all those who come in contact, or are in any way connected with them.

It will be for the Proprietors to say to whom they will assign this responsible office. Mr. FOURDRINIER, we doubt not, would do ample justice to it, and is well fitted for the place; but it behoves him to throw off that incubus by which he is incumbered, ere he presents himself as a candidate. As the adviser of Lord AUDLEY, the solicitor of the "West Cork Mining Company," the confidential adviser, the advocate, and supporter of the Managing-Director of that Company, the culpability which attaches to others necessarily involves him, as being subject to suspicion, however honest his intentions, especially when his acts are not confined to matters between "solicitor and client."

Mr. FOURDRINIER charges us with misrepresentation, in stating that his action was the second instead of being the first. We had, certainly, no intention of detracting from the merit due to him of being first in the field. We must acknowledge such was really the case, but not being much used to legal expressions, we perhaps conveyed our meaning wrongly. We admit that that gentleman served us with the first notice, which we duly acknowledged, but Mr. GREEN did us the honour of the first service. If our terms are not legal, we cannot help it. Mr. GREEN, the solicitor in the proceedings against Mr. MOON, with which we believe Mr. FOUR-

DRINIER is not unacquainted (however he may have been that his client, Mr. PIKE, had taken proceedings through another solicitor against us), certainly delivered the slip of paper which intimated to us that his client, Mr. PIKE, at least considered there was some "cause of action," prior to a similar document emanating from our correspondent.

We are equally averse, as is Mr. FOURDRINIER, unnecessarily to bring before the public "private persons," "unless by their own conduct they have brought themselves forward for public notice," and totally disclaim any intention on the present occasion of so doing with reference to any personal feeling, or that we have any cause to complain of the Solicitor doing his duty to his client. But, when facts come before us far more glaring than those to which we have yet given publicity, it would be a false delicacy on our part, and a neglect of duty imposed on us as a "Public Journalist," did we allow matters of a public nature to pass by unnoticed.

We were in hopes that long ere this, we should have been able to lay down our pen with reference to the proceedings of the "West Cork Mining Company," and must at least do so on the present occasion, merely observing, in conclusion, that our advertising columns afford additional evidence, if any were necessary, of the justice of the remarks we have thought it right to make, the VICE-CHANCELLOR having granted an injunction restraining certain gentlemen from acting as Directors of the Company to which we have had so often occasion to advert.

The following is the letter which we have received, and to which the preceding remarks have reference:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL. SIR,—Although I am free to confess, that in all my communications with you, both in your individual and Editorial capacity, our relative positions hitherto have been those of plaintiff's attorney on my part, against yourself as a defendant; still, I had hoped, that the mode of conducting even unpleasant business in my office, was such as at least to have entitled me to receive from you the like treatment—that which usually prevails between gentlemen.

If you will do me the favour to refer to your Journal of the 12th November you will observe, that my notice of action at the suit of the "West Cork Mining Company" was the first, and not the second. You have published at length in that paper my letter of the 11th, written to you in pursuance of the resolution of the "West Cork Board," held on the 10th, and my first knowledge of any other action than those in which I was retained, being either contemplated or instituted, was derived from the perusal of the last Mining Journal. When I saw my letter of the 11th of November in type, I confess I thought you hasty in the extreme, and indeed, not acting fairly towards me; but when I read your observations in the Mining Journal of Saturday, the 17th instant, I could not but acquiesce in the opinions of several of my friends, that they were wholly unwarranted by any conduct of mine, or the existing circumstances, and wholly unworthy of you in your character of a Public Journalist.

I felt myself imperiously called upon to relieve the Brighton Railway directors and shareholders from the supposed dilemma, and to pursue the only straightforward course left open to a man of honourable feelings and intentions under similar circumstances; and I have accordingly tendered my resignation as secretary to the "Brighton and London Railway without a Tunnel;" the subject of accepting it will be considered at the ensuing board on Wednesday next. My retainer for the "West Cork Mining Company" cannot be so readily disposed of, for reasons which must be obvious to any party who as ever had occasion to consult his solicitor, but I am yet to learn that the facts of a solicitor being retained by two public companies (in each of which some members of the direction are the same), and in his professional character endeavouring to exert the best energies of mind and body in his clients' behalf, whether plaintiffs or defendants, are to render such solicitor a subject for animadversion in a public journal. We ordinarily look to the editors of such publications for impartiality, and for particular delicacy in all matters in which private persons are concerned, unless by their own conduct they have brought themselves forward for public notice, and which I am not conscious of having done in the present case. I am, sir, your very obedient servant, JOHN COLES FOURDRINIER.

Salvador House, Dec. 23.

Enclosed with the above, we received the following:—

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE BRIGHTON AND LONDON RAILWAY WITHOUT A TUNNEL.

GENTLEMEN,—The announcement of my intention to resign the appointment of secretary to your company, may not be unexpected by those members of the board who have perused the Mining Journal of Saturday last; to those who have not yet read that publication some explanation may be necessary. When a public Journalist notoriously inimical to certain members of your board, thinks fit, in availing himself of the excitement created by separate statements made against them, to arraign my motives and conduct, because I happen to be placed in the situation of solicitor to one public company, and secretary to another, in both of which some of the members of the boards are the same. I conceive it to be my duty and that of all other solicitors similarly placed, to do my utmost to relieve both companies from observations of the kind, and the more especially as I cannot but consider the observations in question unfair, and uncalled for, in any event so far as I am concerned. Feeling the company and myself placed in a situation of some delicacy, if not difficulty by the publication in question, I cannot hesitate as to the proper course for me to pursue; the appointment of of any officer to a Company can be resigned immediately into the hands of those who gave it, though the connexion of client and solicitor cannot be so easily dissolved; hence my present determination. Before concluding, I beg permission to observe, in justification as well of the directors as of myself, that the terms, upon which originally I held my appointment, were those upon which a firm of high repute in my profession, were about to be associated with me in the company's service, and that when subsequently (within a month), the terms of my retainer were varied, they were so varied on certain propositions for the purpose, made by myself to the board at your own request, and which propositions were adopted by you (after several adjourned debates), without any alteration on your part. I have only to add, that it is my wish to resign my appointment to your hands, and I beg leave respectfully so to do by this letter. Remaining, Gentlemen, Your very obedient servant, (Signed) JOHN COLES FOURDRINIER.

London, Dec. 21.

The letters referred to are now before our readers, who will best judge of the line of conduct we have pursued, and, will, doubtless, appreciate the correct view which we consider Mr. FOURDRINIER has taken of the subject, in withdrawing from a connexion, which, although it might be a source of profit, could never reflect credit on him, or tend to uphold his professional character.

It has been our office this week to be present at the meetings of three companies, and in recording their proceedings, which will be found in another column, we cannot allow the opportunity to pass without making some few observations. In the instance of the "East Wheal Brothers Mining Company," after the payment of 16,000*l.* as purchase-money for the set, and a call of 2,500*l.*, a Committee of Proprietors is appointed to enquire whether the mine be worthy working, although, as a proprietor very justly observed, it could not be supposed for one moment that so large a sum had been given for that which was in itself worthless; this is carrying into effect a recommendation which we submitted some weeks since—the enquiry, on the part of Shareholders, as to the merits of the undertaking in which they may have embarked. The second Company to which we would refer, is that of the "Old Moor Tin Mining Company," when the farce of two Public Meetings was played, one gentleman being the representative and holder of a sufficient number of Scrip Shares to swamp all argument and reasoning, and who very judiciously said but little, while the power he possessed, in the shape of Scrip, was readily displayed when argument or explanation was required. And

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including names like W. F., W. G., W. H., W. C., and various initials.

here we had an opportunity of collecting some information, which we found fully to justify the observations made, some months since, on the affairs of the "New Crinnis Mining Company," it appearing that the worthy Aldermen (Wood and Kelly) having failed in obtaining from the public, through a Scrip Company, 5000*l.*, the value set upon the mine by them, sold to their agents the property for 1500*l.*, while those gentlemen demanded from this company, (and hence it appears to us the opposition of the Cornish Shareholders,) no less a sum than 1000*l.* for the steam engine alone, although the same had been previously valued by one of the parties at about one-third that sum.

We have not space this week to enter on the subject, and, indeed, must confine our observations with respect to the "Rio de Anori Company," to the brief notice, that the Directors deemed it necessary to convene a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders, to take their opinion on the propriety of entrusting their Agent with 200*l.*, and to determine on sending out some tools. We know not whether the Directors are paid for their services, but this at least is apparent to us, on such frivolous occasions the Shareholders should be paid for their loss of time. Ours, we know, was most unprofitably employed.

THE FUNDS.

Consols after some considerable fluctuations having been done at 88½, closed at 88½. The Three-and-a-Half per Cents. 96½, and New Three per Cents. for the opening 97½. Bank Stock declined to 208½. Exchequer Bills still command the premium quoted throughout the week, and have further advanced to 19 pm., India Bonds 9 11, Spanish Bonds have declined to 19½, Dividend Debentures are 35, Passive Bonds 5½, and Deferred 7½, Portuguese New Bonds 44 for account, and the Three per Cent. ditto 28½. Chilean Bonds 40½, Colombian 22½, and Peruvian 16½, Dutch Stock is 54½, and the Fives 100½.

The business in the Funds during the past week has been very considerable. Consols at the opening have varied between 88½, and 89½. Exchequer Bills have advanced from 12 to 19 pm., and are firm at that price. Bank Stock has fluctuated between 210 and 208½, the last price quoted. In the Foreign Market but little alteration has taken place since our last; Spanish Bonds are somewhat flatter, but the business done has been far from extensive. In the Share Market there has been an increase of business, although prices have not been maintained. London and Birmingham have declined from 143 to 138; Great Western, after touching 13 pm., have since been down at 10. London and Greenwich have been down at a discount, although now quoted ½ dis. to par.

London and Southampton shares are about 8 dis., in others a slight depression took place, there is however decidedly more life in the market, and in some concerns every prospect of an advance.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—Consols for Account 89½; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 96½; Bank Stock 208 to 209; East India 259 60; Exchequer Bills 17 19 pm., East India Bonds 9 11; Dutch Five per Cents. 100½; Portuguese Five per Cents. 44½; Ditto Three per Cents. 28½. Railways.—Stephenson's 2 3 pm., Great Western 9½ 10½. London and Birmingham 68 70 pm., Southampton 8 to 7 dis.

LONDON, DEC. 23.—The only remarks necessary in the metal market are, that tin is somewhat more buoyant. Lead is certainly firmer, with a disposition to rise if any demand comes on. The Spanish market is also higher. But little is doing in spelter for this year, and for next a gloom hangs over the market. Large parcels offering at 17*l.* in bond.

REDRUTH, DEC. 22.—Average standard, 131*l.* 14*s.*; average produce, 7; average price, 6*l.* 9*s.*; quantity of ore, 1588; quantity of fine copper, 110 tons 16 cwt.; total amount, 10,225*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; average standard of last sale, 130*l.* 5*s.*; produce, 7½.

BIRMINGHAM, DEC. 22.—METAL MARKET.—COPPER.—This market remains more inclined to rise than fall, although the state of the trade of this town at this time of the year is always full, and, in addition, the unsettled state of the money market is calculated to depress it still more; yet prices are firm—for the fact is, that the stocks in the hands of the smelters, perhaps were never much lower, and the demand for exportation is not diminished. The present price for tin is 110*l.*; cake, 112*l.*; B. S., 114*l.*. SPELTER.—Spelter is not quite so firm as at our last quotation, fluctuating in price from 24*l.* to 26*l.* per ton. TIN.—Tin has suffered no change since our last; the present prices are, blocks, 100*s.*; bars, 102*s.*; refined, 106*s.*; grain, 115*s.*. Our opinion is, that the money market will become more settled, and trade brisker as soon as Christmas is turned, and metals of all sorts will advance.

WORK PERFORMED BY STEAM-ENGINES, IN NOVEMBER, 1836.

[Taken from the official duty paper by Mr. THOMAS LEAN, of Marazion, Cornwall.] s stands for single; d for double; in. for inches.

Table with columns: MINES, Engine and the Diameter of the Cylinder, Ave. quant. of steam consumed per min., H.P., and Engine's Name. Lists various mines and their engine specifications.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

BORINGDON PARK MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 16.—The engineers are so far advanced in fixing the machinery, that I am pleased to inform you the engine will be ready to work at the end of the present month. The only alteration worth noticing since my last, is an improvement in the lode in the adit, which is of the most promising appearance, two feet big, composed of muddle, with black copper ore, quartz, and gozsan, of the most promising character. J. MALACHY.

EAST WHEAL KITTY MINES.

St. Agnes, Dec. 8.—We have extended our adit level about twenty fathoms since July last; by doing which we have discovered two lodes—the first is small, being about six inches wide, composed of muddle, jack, peach, and impregnated with copper ore; underlying north, but not so fast as the Wheal Kitty lode does in the general way; of course riches cannot be expected at the depth of four fathoms only from the surface. The south lode, which we have cut very recently, is about one foot wide, composed of gozsan, muddle, caple, and well worthy of trial, although poor at present. I shall now propose that the adit level be driven east on one of the lodes; and as the distance is not above four fathoms from each other, we can explore them both by cross-cutting as we take the hill. The ground or country throughout our driving is decidedly congenial for tin, and our only mode is to persevere into the hill. JOHN BENNETTS.

EAST CORNWALL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Brya Tye, Dec. 17.—The ten fathom level still produces tin in the western end, and has a good appearance. The lode in the eastern end is still looking gloomy. The copper lode is hard, but produces abundance of muddle, with spots of copper. The lode at the twenty fathom level going west is three feet big, and produces tin, and is looking uncommonly kindly. In the eastern end the ground is very fair, produces tin, and has a good prospect; the lode is fifteen inches big. I am still persevering in Coram's cross-cut, and the ground is getting easier. Wheal Dora.—I have driven a side Tye round the old men's shaft, and let down the water; but I am forced to keep the timber as close as possible, on account of the softness of the ground. The lode at the Sparrow lode end is two feet and a half big, and still continues to look very kindly. Wheal Griffin.—The lode at the twenty fathom level is three feet and a half big, and produces large spots of copper with small strings. The lode in the winze, under the twenty fathom level, is two feet and a half big, and produces large spots of copper, and good stones of silver lead. S. TREMBATH.

NORTH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 19.—Our water has so much increased, that we have not been able to do any thing in the thirty fathom level for the last week, and it has been chiefly about the back of the level, where our sumpmen have been clearing the old men's adits to take up all the surface water we can. The last two days we have not had so much rain, the water has therefore abated a little. Driving the sixteen north from Little Whim-shaft; in the last week the ground appears to be improved for driving. Driving the ten north from Barkle's this last week; we have cut some branches, chiefly composed of spar and muddle. The men who were employed driving the twenty east from Knight's were obliged to remove, to drive the twenty-four east from Barkle's, in consequence of an increase of water in Knight's shaft: there is no level under this shaft, nor any level near it, except the twenty-four. There are about thirteen fathoms to drive to get under Knight's shaft; the lode in this end is large, not less than four feet wide, composed of spar and impregnated with yellow ore, and leaving plenty of water. Driving the twenty east from Williams's, we have done but little during the week, in consequence of an increase of water; the lode is of a moderate size, but at present poor. Driving the new adit eastward on the Contra lode; at this time the lode is small, and the slide has not altogether left it as yet. Driving the new adit southward; not cut any lode or branches for the week. We have eight pairs of tricycles now working in the driest part of the mine. More pitches would work had it not been so wet, and it requires so much timber to support and secure the same, that we do not think it advisable to set them. THOMAS TIPPETT.

REDRUTH UNITED MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 19.—The lode in the twenty-two fathom level, east of Gooding's shaft, is large, and at this time more promising for copper than tin, having in it good splats of the former. The lode in the twenty fathom level, west of Cock's shaft, is improved for tin since my last; at present it is two feet and a half wide—all of which we are saving. With the above exception, I do not see any alterations in this mine (Uny). At Buckett's the lode in the thirty-two fathom level west of Buller's shaft, is about three feet wide, composed of spar, muddle, and copper ores; the back of the adit level we are stopping for tin and copper ores. The winzes in the twenty fathom level are down to water, and we are obliged to suspend sinking them until they are drained by the level under. We have cut a lode in the twenty fathom level cross-cut, about one foot wide, not rich. At Cljiah we are stopping the east end of the rise, where we are breaking good work for tin. R. GOLDSWORTHY.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 17.—I have the satisfaction of stating that we have cut Wheal Leeds lode in the fifty fathom level, under all the old workings; the lode in sight is worth from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fathom. We are opening a level east and west on it, and shall shortly rise in the back and let down the water from the old men's bottoms, under the forty, by which means we shall have an extent of ore ground east and west to work away on tribute. I have also the satisfaction of reporting our having communicated the rise over the forty fathom level west with the new western winch and shaft, which places us in a situation to sink that shaft on the lode to the fifty. The appearance in the lode, at the forty fathom level east, is improved since my last. C. N. BEATER.

HOLMBURGH MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 19.—We have intersected the cross-course at the eighty-fathom level, but we are unable to say any thing of the lode, as we have not as yet driven a west of the cross-course. In our sixty-two fathom level west we have still a good course of ore, about two feet big. In our stopes below the thirty-five fathom level we have a continuance of a very rich course of ore. All other parts of the mines are looking very promising. JAMES LANE.

NORTH CORNWALL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Dec. 17.—The mines are looking very much the same as when I last reported, except in the engine-shaft of Wheal Hope; in breaking lode this week we found the lode improved. We sold on Wednesday, and weighed off to the Tamar Smelting Co. yesterday, 10 tons 2 cwt. 2 qrs. of lead, and expect our next sampling will be about the same quantity. JAMES STEPHENS, Sen.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 19.—The lode in the eighty-five fathom level south is about one foot wide, composed of fluor, spar, quartz, &c., impregnated with silver lead ores. The lode in the thirty-five fathom level is improving, and producing some stones of silver lead ores, but the ground is hard. The other end on this lode is just as reported last week. The sumpmen are getting on very well in cutting down the shaft from the eighty-five to the ninety-five fathom levels, which we hope to complete this week. The parcel of silver lead ores, computed twenty-seven tons, sold to the Tamar Smelting Company, at 14*l.* 1*s.* per ton, on the 15th inst., were weighed and shipped on Saturday last. WM. PETHERICK.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERY MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 19.—The lode in the nine fathom level east, at Orchard, is about one foot wide, at present poor. In the sixteen fathom level east, it is about one foot and a half wide, composed of epie and quartz. At the twenty-four fathom level east, it is about one foot and a half wide, and a promising lode; west of the shaft it is also promising and large (three feet and a half wide), and producing stones of tin. The pitches in this part of the mine, and also at Grout's shaft, are looking tolerably well. Not having been able to drain the water at Trewhiten old mine so fast as we had reason to anticipate, I have suspended the working of the rods in that part of the mine for the present. The great increase of water is mainly attributed to the very prevalent wet weather which we have experienced. WM. PETHERICK.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 19.—The lead lode at the forty fathom level, north of Johnson's shaft, is not so large as it was last week; it is now from ten to twelve inches wide, producing tolerably good work; and is a promising lode. This lode, at the thirty fathom level south, is small and poor. North of the shaft it is in hard ground, and rather in a disordered state; it is divided into three or four branches, composed of quartz, muddle, and lead ores. The pitches working in the back of the thirty and twenty fathom levels, on this lode, are looking tolerably well. Trelease's lode, at the twenty fathom level west of the engine-shaft, is just as stated in my last report. WM. PETHERICK.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINES.

Dec. 19.—The branches in the engine-shaft sinking below the forty-five fathom level, are much the same as stated last week, principally quartz and caple, with muddle and spots of copper ore. There is no alteration in the past week in driving the forty-five fathom level west of the engine-shaft, on the north lode. At Flap-jack the lode in the ten fathom level is at present divided into branches of quartz, muddle, and flucaen. In the back of this level, about two fathoms behind the end, there is a promising lode, from which we have broken some bags of very good silver ore. We sold this day six lots of silver and silver lead ores, computed about fifteen tons, to Messrs. R. and W. Michell and the Tamar Smelting Company, the particulars which I shall hand the secretary by this post. WM. PETHERICK.

FERRAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 19.—We are now in a regular course of sinking the West Hope shaft below the twenty fathom level, and have no doubt of being able to proceed very expeditiously to the next, being a twenty-eight fathom level. In the tributary department here we have nothing new to see as yet. The adit level cross-cut, driving south, the ground is still very favourable, we giving only 30*s.* per fathom for driving. Our present engine-shaft is sunk to a depth below the adit of ten fathoms; and at the end of the present week we intend driving, at that level, towards the lode. In the mean time we shall continue sinking the shaft with all possible speed. Last week we set a pitch on Anthony's lode, at the bottom of the adit, at 3*l.* per ton, & raising the lead. The winz sinking on what has been termed Mudge south lode, but which is now ascertained to be a split or branch of the lode, is still large and promising, although not altogether at present so rich as heretofore for lead, being subjected to layers of blende, or black jink. The other two winzes sinking on Mudge's old lode have presented similar features, being not so productive as previously noticed. We still, however, consider that all the ground passing through these winzes will be taken away on tribute. R. ROWE.

HAYLE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 19.—In sinking the engine-shaft at Trevidgia mine, we are making greater progress than we had anticipated, owing to a flucaen being in one of its ends. We are sinking and rising on that flucaen, and expect to effect communication between the surface and the ten fathom level by the end of this month; we shall afterwards have to stop the ground to bring the shaft to its proper size, which will be done at much less expense, and in much less time, than we calculated on when we commenced the work. Griffiths's lode at the ten fathoms east, still continues its usual size, and contains a little tin, but it is not rich. The same lode, in the western end, has not been taken down since setting day. We expect to sell from thirty to forty cwt. of black tin to-morrow. At Busworgie mine the lode in Ellwand's shaft still continues poor, and we have removed the men from the twenty-eight fathom east to drive a cross-cut south at the same level to intersect the middle lode, which appears to have yielded tin at or near the surface. At Hayle Consols mine we are sinking Harrison's shaft below the twenty fathom level as speedily as possible, and are continuing the cross-cuts at the same level to intersect the lodes. In the north cross-cut we have discovered a small branch, containing muddle and quartz, which indicates our near approach to Edmonds's lode. JOHN TREBILCOCK.

ALBION MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 20.—On Wednesday last we cut Wheal Liberty old lode in the seventy fathom level south from engine-shaft; it is about eighteen inches wide, composed of spar, muddle, and stones of ore. We are still continuing our cross-cut south towards the counter lode. The lode in the sixty-east, on the counter, is six feet wide, composed of spar, muddle, and ore, of the latter about two tons per fathom. The lode in the winze under the forty-seven east, on the counter, is large, also producing one ton and a half per fathom. The lode in the forty-seven east, on the counter, is very large, producing a little ore. The lode in the forty east, on the counter, produces about one ton per fathom. We have holed Sampson's rise to the thirty fathom level, and are glad to state the thirty fathom level at this time will produce one ton per fathom. The ground about this place is soft and congenial for ore. Nicholson's shaft is sunk under the adit about twenty-four fathoms four feet. We hope to communicate to the thirty fathom level about the middle part of next month. J. MIDDLETON.

ROCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 19.—The plat at Trevall's shaft has been completed; the six men who were working in the plat are now stopping the south lode east of Trevall's shaft, at the back of the forty fathom level, and are breaking a quantity of tinny work. The sixty fathom level, west of the engine-shaft, is not quite so good as it was last week, and the fifty fathom level, on the north lode, is better than we expected to find it. The tributaries at this end at the thirty and forty fathom levels are working with spirit, and in general are breaking profitable tin ground. The north lode east of Fagan's shaft, at the thirty fathom level, has considerably improved during the past week. The new boiler engine-house and stack are completed, but the castings from the foundry have not yet come to hand. SAMUEL ROBINS.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 19.—The new, or Campbell's, winze, on the middle lode, is down about two fathoms below the twelve fathom level; the lode is from three to four feet wide, producing good tinny work, and appears to be increasing in width, and underlying about four feet in the fathom. The lode in Fagan's east is about eighteen inches wide, producing tin. The counter lode is about two feet wide, yielding some good tinny work, and the ground easy. The lode in Fagan's west end is about eighteen inches wide, producing some good tinny work, and the ground easy—4*s.* per fathom. The lode in Glow-hill end is about twelve inches wide, but poor. The lode in Fagan's east end, twenty two fathom level, is from two to three feet wide; much the same in quality as has been reported for some weeks. The lode in Fagan's west end is very large. It appears we are just now getting into the main part of the Glow-hill lode in this end; the lode has a promising appearance, and is brave and tinny—how large I cannot tell. JOHN BRAY.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Dec. 19.—We have repaired and cut down to the full size Buckingham's shaft in the present week; it is now eight fathoms and a half under the shallow adit. In driving west from the winze west of Quarry shaft, we have some excellent specimens of tin, which we shall endeavour to set on tribute at the end of this month. We are clearing a winze under the shallow adit, west of Roselobby shaft, and hope to complete it within a fortnight; we shall then put in place, &c. at the next setting. We expect to set tribute pitches near this place. We have driven north from the new adit shaft at the deep adit in Roselobby two fathoms, and we find the ground tolerably speedy, and if it continues so, we hope to cut the Great Gozsan lode this month. We have also begun to clear the deep adit west from the new adit shaft towards Roselobby; by this means we hope to unwater Roselobby mine, and when that is done, we feel no doubt of setting tribute at once. MATTHEW WILLIAMS.

WEST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 17.—The silver lode in the thirty fathom level is not so productive as last reported, being divided by killas and spar, but the north wall having great regularity, I expect it will soon improve. The leader continues in the back of the level, daily producing silver, but not so rich as the end and bottom of the level were. We have driven six fathoms four feet south, where I expected to cut the copper lode. I have my doubts whether we have cut the lode, or only a branch of it, as at that level it appears going right down; however, I shall continue driving a little further to prove it. The north wall of the silver lode in the shaft carries a regular branch of flucaen. The tributaries are going on as usual, daily breaking silver. I cannot yet inform you of the intersection of the copper lode at the thirty-three, Henrietta shaft, but I am constantly expecting it, as the water is more than ordinary. In the diagonal shaft the lode is large and promising, and appears to be more perpendicular than above, which is a good sign, as such lodes are generally most productive. JAMES CARPENTER.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 17.—We have commenced sinking the engine-shaft under the twenty fathom level; the ground is good, and of a beautiful appearance for ore. At this level we have four men driving west; the lode is about nine inches wide, the ground favourable, and producing good stones of ore. In driving this level east, the lode is ten inches wide, at present poor. In the back of this level the pitches are looking well, and the tributaries getting wages. In driving east of the cross-cut on the south lode, the lode is two and a half feet wide, hard, and not rich at present. At Wheal Shanger, the lodes at the ten fathom level have been much disordered by a slide and flucaen, but I hope are now getting into settled ground; they are large, and have a good appearance. The shaft is going down in good ground, and in two months we may expect to see the lodes twenty fathoms under adit. At Wheal Christos, the lode at the ten fathom level has a favourable appearance, is two feet wide, composed of spar, muddle, and ore; we have drawn some good work from this level to-day. W. SINGOCK.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 21.—Great Wheal Charlotte.—We have this day begun to remove the pit work. JAMES STEPHENS.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 20.—Twenty-five Fathom Level.—In the west end of this level the lode is two feet wide, ten inches of which is producing ore of a good quality. The lode in the east end is from two to three feet wide, improved for ore since last week. Adit Level.—We can report no alteration in the west end of this level since our last. The lode in the east end is three feet wide, with a kindly appearance. The pitches in the back over continue to produce a fair quantity of ore. Ten Fathom Level.—In the west end of this level the lode is three feet wide, producing some good ore. In driving east the lode is two feet wide, producing but little ore at present. The pitches look well. Twenty Fathom Level.—The lode in the east end of this level does not look so good as it did last week. In the west end the lode is four feet wide, with ore throughout. There is no alteration in the pitches at this level since our last report. Twenty-seven Fathom Level.—At this level the lode is a little improved for ore. Thirty Fathom Level.—No ground driven at this level during the past week. Thirty-six Fathom Level.—In driving east at this level, the lode still continues large, with a little ore, there is no alteration in the cross-cut north since last reported. We have this day sampled 52*l.* tons of copper ore. C. PUGH.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 17.—At Wheal Harriet we are opening on the lode for several fathoms, in driving the fifteen fathom level, particularly going east of the pump-shaft, has been subjected to much change. In my last I noticed that we had driven through a branch of silver lead, mixed in black jack, &c., about six feet in length and nine inches wide; previous to that period there was reason to hope of ultimate success in meeting with a branch of copper ore. The former, however, has again entirely disappeared, and at present we have a lode two feet wide, prisms, spar, jack, mundie, and stones of yellow ore. At the western end the lode is much larger than it has been for some distance, but is generally of a hard-natured spar, with a little ore. The ground in the engine-shaft is moderate for working. R. ROWE.

FOLDBREEN MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 17.—At Wheal Harriet we are proceeding with sinking the shaft below the deep adit; the water so far is but very little—the ground is rather a hard killas. The tributers working at Thomas's, on Wheal Harriet lode, have a prospect of doing well, having a large and ore lode. At Stainley's engine-shaft, fifteen fathom level cross-cut driving south, this week we have cut another small tin branch, but not rich—ground moderate. At Vice's, or Flat-rod engine-shaft, the prospects are certainly very encouraging. George Reynolds and partners, ten men, working on the downright lode, have of late been breaking some very rich work, and no doubt they are doing well. The new pitch is looking well, but the tributers are not working with spirit (as is usual with parties who are in the habit of cutting down pitches below their value, for the purpose of getting into good tin or ore ground) a system, however, not much to be recommended, although at public settings there is a difficulty of preventing such a course of proceeding with the labour. The engine-shaft at this place, sinking below the twelve fathom level, is in a promising situation, having this week met with some very rich branches of tin. The twelve fathom level driving west on the Flat lode is not so large nor so good as last reported—still it is a kindly lode. The one driving east is much of the same description as I have mentioned respecting the west end: nothing new in the cross-cut driving south towards Dorcas's lode. We have at last commenced clearing the old western engine-shaft. R. ROWE.

NEW SOUTH HOGE MINING COMPANY.

The workings of this mine have not been resumed in consequence of the wet.

FOREIGN MINES.

NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.

Mine and Reduction Report for July.

Stephenson's Shaft.—The hoisting of this shaft we now consider a work of the greatest importance.

Forty Fathom Level End North.—The lode is still about six feet wide, but has not improved in quality.

Forty Fathom Level Back Stopes.—Three natives, on bargain, with the same number assisting them, at their own expense, have stopeed four fathoms. The lode is about two feet wide, but has not improved in appearance.

Forty Fathom Level, Western Branch.—Two natives, on the usual bargain conditions, have stopeed and driven one fathom five feet. The lode is two feet and a half wide, with a quantity of iron pyrites, and good quality: native and red silver ores.

Deep Adit.—Three feet six inches were spilled through and secured. There are no appearances yet of meeting whole ground.

Poules's Shaft looks kindly, and carries a strong lode. S. Richards sunk two feet two inches, through very hard ground. The lode is two feet and a half wide, containing spots of white and native silver.

Whim Draining.—Ores with attal, 101 tons 18 cwt.

Dressing Works.—The ores raised in May, amounting to 206 tons 18 cwt., were selected into the following parcels:—Dry stamps, 3 tons; wet stamped, 131 tons 10 cwt.; attal, 72 tons 8 cwt.; total, 206 tons 18 cwt.

Stamping.—The above wet stamps ore, begun on the 6th ult., as seen in last month's minutes, were completed.

Washing.—Percussion Table.—The same quantity of wet stamped ore, begun last month and finished this, were concentrated on the table, and produced 9 tons 19 cwt. of rough washed; 7 tons 2 cwt. of fine washed; total, 17 tons 1 cwt.

Ores Delivered.—The whole of this quantity has been delivered to the reduction works. Accumulated dry stamps ores on dressing floors, 16 tons 17 cwt.

Reduction Department.—The mason, with the natives usually employed in the works, have been occupied in the erection of the new roasting furnace, in taking down an old stone wall, and recutting the stones to suit the new furnace, which is now finished sufficiently to roast the ores. The carpenters have replaced the cogs of the spur-wheel and stone-nut, re-centered them, and the machinery is at work.

Santa Ana, Aug. 7.—Reduction Works.—The mill and new furnace went to work last Monday. I cannot yet tell the exact amount of silver to be re-mitted to you this month, but it may be about \$2500.

Mine.—We expect to hole through Stephenson's shaft in September, after which we shall put another station to work, as we may by that time fix upon a spot in which to accumulate the wet stamped ores. Hodge has spilled through his troublesome place in the deep adit, and is going on again very well.

In the Forty Fathom End North, which is now into the ground north of Stephenson's shaft, the lode occupies the whole of the end, so that the exact width cannot be ascertained.

In Poules's Shaft, from the shallow adit, we are coming down upon a bunch of ore, which is dipping south, from a rich bunch which we once had in the level, at about seven fathoms north of the present shaft.

The Forty Fathom, Western Branch, upon which we are driving, is still very good for ores, and has not diminished in size since I last wrote you.

Ores for Export.—None have been added to the stock this month, as we have not been able to stamp out and wash all the ore left from the selection, in order to have room to draw again; we shall be able, however, to do this next week.

Aug. 27.—Returns.—The reduction works are going on tolerably well; we are now rebuilding our refining furnace, which will be ready to cupel the silver at the beginning of next month. The present parcel is a pile of ore raised some time past, and must be all finished ere we send you the account. We shall make you a remittance by the post of the 10th proximo.

Ores for Exportation.—We are clearing a site, which will be ready in a few days, upon which we shall be able to deposit the remainder of the ore after selection, and as soon as this is done, we shall go on regularly selecting for exportation.

Mine.—Stephenson's Shaft is holed through, and squared down to the twenty-four fathom level; as they came down upon the back of the level the lode became wider than the shaft. It contains a great deal of iron pyrites, and will make very good wet stamps ores. The party will commence to drive upon the twenty-four fathom level end north, and take down the remainder of the lode. Thus this shaft is now open by this communication to the thirty-two fathom level.

Deep Adit.—Two fathoms three feet have been cleared up during the month, and very stout timber is being put in. The pitches of the old men for both the stull and solar still continue.

Forty Fathom Level End.—Two fathoms and a half have been driven this month. The lode still continues firm in the end, and is about five feet wide, with some red silver ores.

Poules's Shaft is down about six fathoms three feet. The lode is about two feet and a half wide at present, and the flucon, with small strings of ore, make up the rest of the width of the shaft. The water has troubled them during the latter part of the month, and the ground is getting harder. The ores are piled as they are drawn at the mouth of the adit, until we cut out a spot in the side of the hill to select them in. They are sinking at the rate of about two fathoms per month.

Forty Fathom Back Stopes.—Six natives are working here. The lode is pretty good for ores, although not quite so good as usual.

West Branch.—The end is in about five fathoms, and the lode two feet wide, with the ground extremely hard, and carrying some very good ore.

Sept. 24.—Returns.—The late interruption was caused by the breakage of the cogs of the two largest level wheels; and as Mr. Hopkins recommended replacing the whole by a new set, I determined so to do, as Mr. H. kindly offered to superintend the job. We have both been highly pleased with the exertions of the carpenters, who have done them both creditably and quickly.

The cogs of the two first movers of the amalgamation machine are worn out, and from having been exposed to the damp of the water-wheel, have become quite rotten, as well as some of the segments of the ring: most of the cogs have been replaced in proportion as they were broken, and but few of the old ones are left; but as the new ones had to be trimmed to the pitch of the old ones, we are afraid they will, at intervals, still interrupt us, until we can replace them entirely by two new wheels. Yesterday the last of the parcels of ore on hand at the time was finished, and the results shall be sent you by next post, as we shall refine the silver on Tuesday.

Refining and Distilling Furnaces.—A few improvements having suggested themselves in the construction of the refining furnaces, both for increasing the heat and economising the fuel, we took advantage of the stoppage in the machinery to build another, which has been done, and a tiled roof made for it. The distillery furnace has likewise been rebuilt, as the pipe had got leaky, and was losing mercury at the joint.

Ores for Exportation.—You will see by the July minutes that we have selected from the ore raised from the various stations, since February last, 16 tons 17 cwt., which, by rough assays from the various parcels, as added to the stock, are also about 200 oz. per ton. An additional three tons for August month have been obtained; not being assayed, it is not added to the pile. This quantity may appear small, but I beg to remark, that it is merely

the result of ores raised in the usual routine of the mine, and the silver which has been sent to you, and which is now in course of being amalgamated, is the produce of that part of the ores that turned out less than 200 oz. per ton. For to have produced a large quantity of first quality, so much ore would have had to be brought to surface for selection, that the second and third qualities would have been too much for us to have possibly got through with our present dressing works: our only alternative, in that case, would have been to pile them, but we had no room to do so, as we could not get down the quebrada, nor rebuild the wall, which had been washed away in November last, therefore we extracted no more than our stamping works could do. However, now that our walls and floors have been raised up from the bed of the river, we shall, from the month next ensuing, be able to extract as much as we have contemplated. Hides to make the surrones are being collected and deposited in the amalgamation house; a contract has been closed to take the ores down to the Honda Bodegas, at nine riels the carga. The parties have purchased mules for the purpose, so that as soon as the Government may have determined how and where to take the sample, and to inspect the packing, we shall be able to go on regularly.

Mine.—Further Extension of Deep Adit.—In consequence of an accident which happened to Francis Hodge, on the 26th ult., we have, much to our regret, suspended this station, and his party of seven natives have been set to quarry stone for the walls of the floors to be raised from the bed of the river.

Forty Fathom Level End.—This has likewise been suspended, Ripper and his peons being set to quarry stone.

Poules's Shaft.—Richards and five peons are doing very well here; we expect that they may sink about two fathoms this month. The water has been easier latterly, and the ground has not altered. A branch of very good ore, consisting of white silver, a little native ditto, some spots of blende and iron pyrites, about eighteen inches wide, has come in upon the north, and appears to be dipping south. The flucon part of the lode has been smaller.

Forty Fathom Level Back Stopes.—Four natives were set to stope at thirty dollars per fathom. The lode is two feet wide. During the last month it began to improve for ores, and during the present month the improvement has gone on.

Forty Fathom Level, Western Branch.—Suspended, as the hands are required on the wall on the river.

Twenty-four Fathom Level End North.—Four natives (on bargain), at \$45 per fathom, were set to drive this end north from Stephenson's shaft. The party will not do much this month, as the ground has become very hard. The lode is about three feet and a half wide, but poor for ores, as it contains merely quartz and iron pyrites.

Dressing Works.—The ores from the forty fathom level end and back stopes, are now being selected and dressed. — FALLON.

COLOMBIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

July.—The average earnings during the past month of the English tributers amounts to \$41 2, and those of the natives to \$16 5, and the total amount of the tributers pay list \$1000 less than in the last.

Sources of Ores.—Variations in the Cruzada lode have, during the past month, been again apparent. The lode in the Escolastica and San Nicolas ends has almost disappeared again; and in other stations, particularly in stope 35 and 44, it has opened to a very considerable width, containing small and very clean ores. All the other ends, with the exception of the Cruzada and Dunstones, have rather a poor appearance, and continue in hard ground.

Cruzada Deep Adit.—The lode in this end has a considerable width, but at present contains pyrites, only sparingly intermixed.

San Pedro's End.—The lode continues small, and the ground hard beyond expectations.

Stopes.—Several of them have considerably improved, and in the others no particular change has taken place, excepting in the Escolastica back stopes, where branches of hepatic pyrites are again met with. The quantity of ores they have produced, together with the ores from the ends, &c., is to be seen in the table.

Second Caparrosal Lode.—The communication with the sink from Acequia level, and the rise from the adit level has been effected, and it is proved that both have been continued on one and the same.

Caparrosal Lode.—In the point where the communication is made the lode is rather disordered, and split into a number of small branches, containing no mineral. Since that period we have again continued the Caparrosal Acequia level end, but I am sorry to say, up to the present time, no better discoveries worth noticing have been made.

Third Patacon Lode.—The San Antonio end has been discontinued, on account of the bad air.—We intend effecting in this end a better ventilation by means of Guadua's air-pipes, with which we formerly effected a very good circulation of air in the Cruzada and Dunstone's ends.

Fourth Candado Lode.—The Hermenejildo end has communicated with the bottom of the old Jose Esteban level. No particular discovery of mineral has been made, and on this account it is thought proper to continue the Hermenejildo end again, but with two European miners. Number of miners employed: 19 Europeans, 147 natives. Ground expended in square fathoms: 190 fathoms 3 feet. Ores raised: 1000 tons. C. DEGENHARDT.

Reduction Report for July. The operations in the reduction department have produced for July, eight ingots, which weigh together 86 lbs. 1 oz. 14 dwts., and which contain, by my assay, viz., of fine gold 56 lbs. 8 oz. 9 dwts., and of fine silver 27 lbs. 1 oz. 14 dwts. The loss per cent. in the whole treatment appears at 49.80. The consumption of mercury amounts to 7149 ounces Troy, = 6.48 parts = 4913 avoirdupois. Produce of fine gold per stamphead 16 oz. 12 dwts. Fine gold recovered from each ton treated 12 dwts. Concentration prior to amalgamation is 1.74 to 100. For this month we have stamped 1122 tons of ore. This quantity contained on an average, I am sorry to say, only 1 oz. 4 dwts. 3 grs. of fine gold per ton, and this falling off in the auriferous contents, may perhaps be attributed to the quantity of sulphurets of copper at present found into the Salto lode; likewise to the hepatic pyrites from some of the lower stations of the same lode, principally from the San Antonio end and rise. Agreeably to my former statement, in the last report, I have triturated the remaining Lavadero Cabeceras during July, and by this means the loss in amalgamation appears at only 6.59 for the present month. If the poor state of the mineral, and the quantity of it treated during July, gets properly taken into consideration, the total loss cannot be expected to be lower than above stated, viz. 49.8 per cent. LOUIS DEGENHARDT.

Aug. 16.—The reduction officer's report you have enclosed, giving the particulars of last month's returns. I have of late had occasion to allude to the nature, quality, and contents of the ores we have to deal with, and it is not therefore necessary to speak again on this subject; I may, however, add, that the greatest attention is paid in conducting the operations of the reduction department; tentaduras are repeatedly made on the floors during the dressing, and also while the arrastre work is going on, in short, that the mineral is treated and re-treated with the utmost care. The loss on the treatment in the different reduction departments for July, is as follows; in stamping 4.25, dressing 43.92, amalgamating 6.59. The loss in amalgamating for July you will perceive to be less than that of the preceding month.

Dressing Machines.—On the 12th instant, a trial of six of these machines was made; tails were thrown into the hoppers, and six tries were filled in about one hour and a quarter. The motion, however, appeared to be rather too quick; the wheel at the time was making seventeen revolutions per minute, and, as the small cog wheel makes three revolutions to one of the large wheel, consequently the motion communicated to the feeders of the tries was at the rate of fifty-one strokes per minute. On the 13th the speed was regulated at forty strokes per minute, which appeared to be well suited for equal dressing. In my next letter I shall be able to give you a more particular detail of the trials and experiments we are making, as time will not permit me to do so now.

August 23.—Mine Department.—I am sorry to say we have again experienced an unfavourable change in the ends; most of them at present are poor, San Nicolas end excepted, so too have some of the stopes diminished in size and quality during the month: it has been agreed to discontinue the stope No. 53, No. 34, and to transfer the men to other stopes which have better prospects of affording more adequate supplies of ores. Owing to the poorness of some of the stopes, and the hard and sterile nature of the ends, we have not been able to break a sufficient quantity of mineral for the supply of the stamps, but when a communication is effected between the San Antonio and Patacon levels we shall have the means of extracting the ores already broken, and remaining in the San Antonio end; likewise there will be an opportunity of driving the end, in which there is a fine lode, and also of forming a bottom stope from which a considerable quantity of ore will be produced. Mr. Degenhardt intends to commence a new rise, west of Williamson's rise, and of prosecuting it vigorously, in order to lay open some new stopes where there is every reason to expect some good bunches of mineral.

Candado Mine.—The lode in the Hermenejildo end has, as anticipated, improved. The ground in the deep adit (Candado) has assumed a much harder character, and it is probable that no further mason-work will be required to support the level.

Dressing Machines.—I mentioned in my last letter that six machines were being tried; excluding all preconceived ideas of its success, I determined on making an experiment, and of watching the operation closely. I preferred doing so with refuse or tails, as we have a large accumulated heap of tails close at hand, and I wished at the same time to ascertain the produce obtainable from a given quantity of these tails, simply by concentration by the machinery; as the tails contain very little per ton, it has been found necessary to perform the operation repeatedly, in order to bring the concentrated mineral suitable for arrastre amalgamation; the result of this trial shall be made known to you when finished. The grand object of the machinery, and its advantages over manual labour, I consider to be fairly and fully established. At the rate of forty strokes per minute, a try is filled in about two hours.

With mineral in a state of humidity it may take a little longer. The simplicity of the machinery is a recommendation; no trouble nor inconvenience has as yet been experienced in regulating it to the greatest nicety. The smiths have received instructions to complete the remainder of the iron work with all possible dispatch.

Expenditure.—You would find that the cost for July was moderate. The reduction lately made, and the plan we are pursuing of curtailing expenses in every branch of the establishment, as far as practicable, will, I have no doubt, meet your approbation. I have also to observe that the conveyance of stores, an item in the cost which has very materially increased the general expenditure for some time past, will now be greatly diminished, as we have a good supply of the most necessary stores on the establishment: a further diminution of the cost will assuredly be effected so soon as the new dressing-floors, machinery, and arrastres, moving by water power, are finished.

August 30.—Mine Department.—No particular change has taken place in the workings on the Salto lode since my last report. The ends continue much the same, if any difference the ground is somewhat harder, and the ores extracted bear the same character. We had agreed to discontinue stope 33 and 34; in the latter, I am pleased to say, a bunch of ore was discovered a few days ago, which has induced us to continue working the stope.

The average earnings of Europeans and natives for the past month is moderate, and the total cost for August will not exceed \$9000. We shall continue to pay every attention to reduce the expenditure of this establishment, and I fully expect to be able to accomplish this desirable object in a satisfactory manner.

Dressing by Machinery.—The result of the experiment with 100 tons of tails, concentrated by six of the machines, cannot be determined till we have the actual produce therefrom in a tangible state. The concentration was completed on the 26th instant, but the dressed mineral could not be treated in the arrastre without retarding the regular proceeds of the month, on which account it has been secured in the Lavadero, till the operations of the August month are concluded when we shall immediately have it amalgamated and washed in the ordinary way, the result shall then be made known to you, with every other necessary and interesting particular. — WILLIAMSON.

Mine Report for August.—The average earnings of the English tributers amounts during this month to \$41 6, and that of the natives to \$16 2, which is less than the month of July, and I am happy to say the total amount of the Tributers' pay-list for August is as low as it was in July, which will naturally affect the general monthly expenses.

Sources of Ores.—The fluctuating nature of the Cruzada lode has, during the last month most strikingly appeared in most of the stations, which continue in rather hard ground, but which to all appearance soon take a more favourable change; a striking example of this sudden change, not only in the lode, but likewise in the ground is given in the San Nicolas and San Jose ends. The lode in the former was in July reported to have quite disappeared, which was too true; in the latter part of August it came in again, not only of a satisfactory width from two to two and a half feet of clean ore, but also favourable looking ore; the ground had likewise improved for driving, so that timbering was immediately required. This favourable lode has continued with slight variations up to the present period, yet judging from the appearance of the ground, it will probably disappear again shortly. The lode in the San Jose end has also appeared again, but with great variations; it would seem that the lode in this station bears a very fluctuating character, the ground is very loose, and the fine lode, at present two feet and a half of clean ore, may to all appearances continue for a considerable extent. It is to be hoped that our conjectures may be verified, as it is one of the most important points in the upper part of the Cruzada lode.

First, Cruzada Lode.—San Pedro's End.—The lode and ground continue as last reported.

Second, Patacon Lode.—San Antonio's End remains discontinued on account of the air being so bad that no workman can breathe in it. The circulation of air attempted to be effected by means of Guadua's air-pipes, did not prove effectual. I therefore immediately ascertained two points, the one in the back of the San Antonio level, and the other in the bottom of the New Patacon level, between which a communication can be shortly effected, by rising from the former, and sinking from the latter. The distance is fourteen fathoms, perpendicular, between them, of which nine fathoms in rising were completed on the 2nd instant, when sinking was commenced, so that this rise will be completed about the 24th instant, and by this means a thorough course of air effected in the Patacon workings.

Third, Candado Lode.—Candado Adit.—The ground in the course of driving last month became somewhat harder, and on that account three natives only drove five fathoms, one foot still requires to be supported by mason-work, particularly as several small branches are crossing the end, and loosen the back.

Hermenejildo End.—Two Englishmen with five natives only drove five fathoms two feet and a half, as the ground became hard in the extreme, and of which length the lode continued poor and hard. It was in March last that this lode seemed to have changed its nature entirely, and at that time reported to have disappeared; the extent of the Hermenejildo end under the hill was then forty-five fathoms. In my report for that month, dated April 1st, I stated that I feared the Candado lode would from that period continue in this station for twenty fathoms, without mineral; this has been too true! but, I am happy to say, that on the 2nd instant a fine bunch of hard lode, three feet wide, in the bottom of the end was discovered, this point being sixty-two fathoms under the hill. The ground continues very hard, and how far this favourable lode may continue west we cannot tell.

Fourth, Caparrosal Lode.—The reports given of this lode of late, by all parties, have been discouraging, and I would have discontinued the workings sooner on this lode, had it not required much perseverance, and was a difficult point for me to ascertain, viz. the Caparrosal lode is not a distinct lode, but merely a south branch of the Patacon lode. In the middle of last month a sudden and unexpected favourable change took place in the Caparrosal Acequia end, as a small southern vein fell in with the former, and to all appearances gave hopes of producing not only a better lode, but taking quite a different direction towards the south. The end was consequently continued on both sides, but I am sorry to say, that after driving one fathom further, we found that a horse had merely divided the lode into a north and south branch, and that both joined again at the bottom of the level, taking the direction more towards the north or Patacon lode than before, consequently the end was discovered on the 31st ultimo, and the workmen employed till the 2nd instant, clearing the level of all the rubbish and useful materials, have since been taken to the stope No. 33c, to break ore for the stamps, which I believe will receive a considerable addition of clean ore from this fine stope.

Miners employed: 19 Europeans, 149 Natives. Ground expended, in square fathoms: 198 fathoms, 29 feet. Ores raised: 1000 tons. C. DEGENHARDT.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

Tuesday, Dec. 20.

At the Court at Brighton, the 20th day of November, 1836, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by letters patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date at Westminster the 22d day of September, 1832, his Majesty was graciously pleased to grant unto John Howard Kyan, therein described, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for a term of fourteen years, the sole benefit and advantage of his invention of "an improved mode of preserving paper, canvass, cloth, and cordage for ships and other use, and the raw materials of hemp, flax, or cotton, from which the same may wholly or in part be made," as well therein that part of his Majesty's United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, as also in all his Majesty's colonies and plantations abroad:

And whereas by letters patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date at Westminster the 11th day of February, 1836, his Majesty was also graciously pleased to grant unto the said John Howard Kyan, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for a term of fourteen years, the sole benefit and advantage of his invention of a new mode of preserving certain vegetable substances from decay, within all his Majesty's colonies and plantations abroad:

And whereas specifications of the aforesaid inventions, and of the manner in which the same are to be performed, were duly enrolled, pursuant to the provision for that purpose in the said letters patent severally contained:

And whereas under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the last session of Parliament, intitled "An Act to enable John Howard Kyan to assign to a company certain letters patent," and of an indenture of assignment made pursuant thereto, the aforesaid letters patent, and all rights, privileges, and advantages thereby granted, have been assigned to the Anti Dry-Rot Company:

And whereas the said Anti Dry-Rot Company hath, by a memorial, addressed to his Majesty in Council, humbly represented that the same Anti Dry-Rot Company are now at a very considerable expense proceeding to bring into use the said invention, greatly to the benefit of the public; and, that although the aforesaid letters patent of themselves severally extend to all his Majesty's colonies and plantations abroad, it is convenient, and, as regards colonies, conformable to usage, for the more effectual maintenance of the right thereby granted, that the said letters patent, or certified copies thereof, should be respectively enrolled in the proper offices of registry in his Majesty's several colonies and plantations abroad, and therefore, praying that his Majesty would be pleased to make an Order in Council for the enrolment of the said letters patent, and of the specification thereof respectively, or of certified copies thereof, within his Majesty's colonies and plantations abroad respectively: his Majesty is, therefore, pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that if the said Anti Dry-Rot Company shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, in the Office of the Colonial Secretary, or in the office for the Registration of Deeds within each of the several colonies to which the Legislative authority of his Majesty in Council extends, true and perfect copies of the said letters patent and specification; and if to such copies so deposited there shall be annexed the affidavits or affidavits of one or more credible witnesses or witnesses to be sworn before the Colonial Secretary or Registrar of Deeds with whom the same may be deposited, to the effect of such witnesses having diligently compared such copies with the original letters patent and specification, and found the same to be true, perfect, and exact copies thereof, in every respect (which oath such Colonial Secretary or Registrar of Deeds is hereby authorized to administer), then and in that case each and every copy of the said letters patent and specification respectively, with the said affidavits or affidavits annexed, shall within the colony in which the same shall be deposited, be and be deemed, taken, and reputed to be, to all intents and purposes, as valid and effectual in all

Vertical text on the right margin, including names and dates, partially cut off.

original of the said letters patent or specification, if these exhibited and produced, could or might be: and it is hereby further ordered, that in all cases, and before all Judges, Justices, and others whom it may concern, in all those colonies to which the legislative authority of His Majesty in Council extends, whenever and as often as it may be necessary to make proof of the said letters patent or specification, it shall be competent for the said Dry-Dock Company, and their assigns, to produce and give in evidence such copies thereof, so to be deposited as aforesaid in the Office of the Colonial Secretary or Registrar of Deeds of the respective colonies.

And the Right Honourable Lord Glenelg, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

C. G. GARVILLE. C. Ewerth and R. Thompson, York, pawnbrokers—S. Wright and H. Ficke, Watson, Norfolk, grocers—W. Woods and W. Jackson, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Lancashire, cotton-spinners—R. C. Nesbitt and P. Scott, Sunderland, common brewers—T. Storey and T. Clarke, Carlisle, curriers—J. Braithwaite and J. Denison, Liverpool, ironmongers—H. C. Morris and G. J. Morris, Manchester, share-brokers—J. Mellich, W. Mellich, G. Mellich, and H. Mellich, Newton-terrace, Kensington-green, pattern designers—G. Arbaster, W. Webb, and J. Cadman, Trevelick, Monmouthshire, brewers—W. Carr and H. Turner, Crawford-street, silk-mercers—J. Shotwell and T. Smith, Liverpool, architects—J. Lancashire and J. Stroud, Bristol, fruit merchants—L. Jones and J. La Mer, Minorca, chemists and druggists—C. O. Rooks and R. J. Smith, Holland-street, Blackfriars, coal-merchants—G. Sewell and J. M. Carruthers, Romford, surgeons—J. Plaisted and T. W. Plaisted, Woolwich, licensed victuallers—J. Batho and J. C. Batho, Houndsditch, pavions—T. Kershaw and G. Ashburner, Ormskirk, Lancashire, schoolmasters—G. Clode, sea, G. Clode, Jan., and N. Clode, wine merchants; as far as regards the said G. Clode, sea—H. Shephard, and J. Williamson, Pendleton, Lancashire, brewers.

Dec. 19, Edward Andrews, Boreford-street, Walworth, schoolmaster.

Dec. 20, Elizabeth Lewis, Abergevenny, Monmouthshire, victualler.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

William Craven, Hoesforth, Yorkshire, paper manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCY.

Joseph Mould, Newgate-street, cheesemonger, to surrender Dec. 30, Jan. 31, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Hutchison, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall-street.

George Thomas Ferrers, Hammersmith, bedding manufacturer, Dec. 30, Jan. 31, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. M'Duff, Castle-street, Hammersmith; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street.

Israel Alexander, Chiswell-street, horse dealer, Dec. 27, Jan. 31, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Young, Mark-lane; official assignee, Mr. Belcher.

Meary Peirce Perkins, Enfield, ironmonger, Dec. 27, Jan. 31, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Tanqueray, Bishopsgate Church-yard; official assignee, Mr. Pennell.

George Thomas Ferrers, Hammersmith, bedding manufacturer, Dec. 30, Jan. 31, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. M'Duff, Castle-street, Hammersmith; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street.

James Charles Smith, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, upholsterer, Dec. 31, Jan. 31, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Oliver, Chesapeake; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane.

Joseph Woollett, Goad-square, merchant, Dec. 31, Jan. 31, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Drew, Berners-street; official assignee, Mr. Alsager, Birch-lane.

James Lewis, Sheffield, ivory-merchant, Dec. 28, Jan. 31, at the Town Hall, Sheffield. Solicitors, Messrs. Wilson and Young, or Messrs. Fairman and J. Bingley, Sheffield; and Mr. Tattershall, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

Thomas William Clarke, Horncliffe, innkeeper, Jan. 2, 31, at the White Hart Inn, Spilby. Solicitors, Messrs. Clitherow and Son, Horncliffe; and Messrs. Wainman, Kelkley, and Parkin, Chancery-lane.

Samuel Dutton, Bury, innkeeper, Jan. 15, 31, at the Swan Inn, Bolton-le-Moors. Solicitors, Mr. Armstrong, Preston; and Mr. Chester, Staple Inn.

Richard George Clode, Birmingham, wine merchant, Jan. 10, 31, at Radenhurst's New Royal Hotel, Birmingham; Solicitors, Mr. Griffiths, Birmingham; and Mr. Mitchell, Red Lion-square.

William Hart, Cheltenham, milliner, Dec. 29, Jan. 31, at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham. Solicitors, Messrs. Winterbotham, Cheltenham; and Mr. Bousfield, Guildhall-buildings.

Thomas Stockdale, jun., Liverpool, soap-manufacturer, Dec. 30, Jan. 31, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Mr. Tomlin, Liverpool; and Messrs. Norris and Allen, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

Edwin Barthrop, Wakefield, woolstapler, Jan. 2, 31, at the Sessions House, Leeds. Solicitors, Mr. Sewell, Chatteris Row, Wakefield; and Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row.

William Pollard, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, printer, Dec. 29, Jan. 31, at El-lott's Royal Hotel, Devonport. Solicitors, Mr. Elworthy, Devonport; and Mr. Surr, Lombard-street.

Henry Chard, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 7, 31, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Lowndes and Robinson, Liverpool; and Messrs. Taylor, Turner, Sharpe, and Field, Bedford-row.

William Cattaral, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 7, 21, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Lowndes and Robinson, Liverpool; and Messrs. Taylor, Turner, Sharpe, and Field, Bedford-row.

Richard Price and Ferdinand Eichman, Pendleton, Lancashire, stuff-printers, Jan. 9, 31, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Hulme and Andrew, Manchester; and Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple.

John Richardson, Watlington, Norfolk, carpenter, Dec. 26, Jan. 31, at the Globe Inn, King's Lynn. Solicitors, Mr. Smeetham, King's Lynn; and Messrs. Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, Haxcote-buildings, Temple.

John Turner, Heywood, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, Jan. 9, 31, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Heron, Manchester; and Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Inner Temple.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 10, J. Miles, Aldham, Essex, butcher—12, J. Dewley, Battles-bridge-mill, Essex, miller—12, B. B. King, Fish-street-hill, stationer—42, G. Strutt, High-street, Camberwell, ironmonger—10, R. Hunter, St. Paul's Church-yard, bookseller—10, P. Astley, Wood-street, Chesapeake, woollen-warehouseman—14, R. Rogers, Pitfield-street, Hoxton, linen-draper—11, H. F. Foley, Windsor, surgeon—11, E. Jones, Whitechapel-road, bootmaker—10, T. Christmas, New Church-street, Lisson-grove, boot dealer—11, T. Pickford, Whitechapel, rectifier—10, T. Weedon, Southall, Middlesex, victualler—10, T. Herbert, Hawley-street, Oxford-street, hosiery—11, J. Nichols, Hinkley, Leicestershire, hosiery—11, W. Chamer, Hinkley, Leicestershire, tailor—13, W. Reynolds, Bristol, tailor chandler—13, J. Page, Birmingham, tailor—16, T. Stephens, Chaxhill, Gloucestershire, malster—17, C. J. Berrie, Tamworth, grocer—18, J. Lythgoe, Liverpool, cooper—12, J. Potts, Congleton, Cheshire, tailor—10, M. Atkinson, Fulbeck, Lincolnshire, miller—14, G. Blenkin, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant—14, T. Wilson, Manchester, joiner—19, R. Cooper, Bristol, jeweller—17, S. Coars, Liverpool, grocer.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Jan. 10.

J. Ahlitt, Silver-street, Wood-street, haberdasher—E. Scott, Great Yarmouth, greener—P. F. Laporte, Haymarket, bookseller—T. Whytall, Upper-street, 13, cabinet-maker—J. Mitchell, Pudsey, Yorkshire, linen-draper.

Friday, Dec. 23.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

W. Goad and G. Goad, Mark-lane—C. Braine and T. Hughes, Clarendon-mews, Pentonville, livery stable-keepers—M. Bristow and A. Parks, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, shoemistresses—L. A. Reeve and J. Barnett, Philpot-lane, tea-dealers—R. Manley, sen., and B. Manley, jun., Atherton, Lancashire, nail-manufacturers—R. Byers and T. Kenyon, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers—M. F. Wagstaffe and P. J. Skerrett, Long-lane, Berners-street, surgeons—1, Ridout and W. Ridout, Portsea, boat-makers—G. Whitaker, J. Fogo, and D. George, Manchester, coat-makers—J. Johnson and T. Fowall, Manchester, smallware-manufacturers—W. Proctor, G. Proctor, and A. Hirst, Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.

Dec. 22, John Whimble and George Whimble, Maidstone, wharfingers.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

George Weall, Preston, Lancashire, draper.

BANKRUPTCY.

James Innes Dickson, Fish-street-hill, shipowner, to surrender, Jan. 3, Feb. 3, at the Bankruptcy Court, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Chambers, Austin-friars; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.

Samuel Dickinson and Benjamin Dickinson, Manchester, cotton waste-dealers, Jan. 7, Feb. 3, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. Foster, Manchester; and Messrs. Lake and Waldron, Poland-street, Oxford-street.

Robert Barker, Manchester, druggist, Jan. 10, 11, Feb. 3, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson, Birch, and Saunders, and Messrs. Claye and Thompson, Manchester; and Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row.

Joseph Philson, Birmingham, button-manufacturer, Jan. 6, Feb. 3, at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham. Solicitors, Mr. James, Birmingham; and Mr. Church, Great St. James-street, Bedford-row.

Samuel Gainers, Kingsway, Wiltshire, dyer, Dec. 31, Feb. 3, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Solicitors, Messrs. Wason and Whittington, Bristol; and Mr. Surr, Lombard-street.

William Charnley, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 9, Feb. 3, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Seddon and Mawson, Manchester; and Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 13, J. Cox, Bradford, Yorkshire, draper—Jan. 16, J. H. Swan, Ryde, Isle of Wight, hatter—Jan. 13, W. P. Coley, Old Broad-street, wine-merchant—Jan. 16, J. Jackson, Colindale, Beckinghamshire, draper—Jan. 16, C. J. Christmas and W. Hart, Church passage, Rothwell, cement-manufacturers—Jan. 14, J. Penning, Nonesuch, Cavendish-square, cabinet-maker—Jan. 13, S. Reed, Eastbourne, hosiery, draper—Jan. 13, T. Surr, Abchurch-lane, merchant—Jan. 13, J. D. Webb, Fleet street, dealer in lamps—Jan. 13, J. Taylor, Fleet-street, tobacconist—Jan. 16, W. Walford, Birmingham, malster—Jan. 16, J. Saiter, Pittingham, Staf. Gloucester, farmer.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Jan. 13.

J. J. B. Isaac, Topham, Devonshire, ship owner—S. Levi, Plymouth, dealer in jewellery—F. W. Isaac, Charlotte-street, Bathons place, musical-instrument maker—J. Mason, Cornwall-place, Holloway, coal-merchant—J. Snow, Timberham, Surrey, hosiery.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS.—The improvement noticed in the market for West India sugar on Friday last, both in the demand and prices has continued throughout the week. The grocers as well as the refiners have purchased on a large scale, and the transactions are considerable, at a further improvement in the price of 1/6d. per cwt. Fine antique sugar at 6/6d. to 6/6d., coloury Dominica, 6/6d. and middling Jamaica, 6/6d. to 6/6d.; middling Demerara, 5/6d. to 6/6d.; St. Vincent, dark and grey, at 5/6d. per cwt. The total quantity estimated to have been sold this week, amounts to 4400 hds. The market closed this afternoon for the Christmas holidays, and it will remain so until the 1st of January.

REMARKS.—This description has participated in the improvement experienced in the West India market, but no public sales have taken place, nor are there any expected.

Refined Sugars.—The market for refined goods continues to improve; for the week trade there has been a brisk request at 2s. to 2s. per cwt. advance. Double refined made 3/6d. to 3/6d., and lumps rather under the standard 7/6d. Of

Dutch crushed the transactions were limited, amounting only to 250 hds., at 3/6d. per cwt. Bestard sugars hang heavy on hand.

NEW FRUIT.—The business doing was limited, and scarcely any alteration in prices has taken place. The best parcels of new Turkey pulled figs have been all sold at 7/12s. to 12/6d., and parcels of inferior at 6/6d. per cwt. Kant currants, 7/1s. to 7/2s.; Patras ditto, 7/6d. to 7/6d.; Valencia raisins, 4/6d.; Sultanas, 6/6d.; Muscatels, 8/6d. to 10/6d.; French plums, 7/6d. to 8/6d. per cwt.

TEAR.—The free trade sales, consisting of 63,500 packages, which commenced on the 12th inst., terminated on Tuesday last, and of the whole quantity brought forward, not more than one-third has been sold. The prices of all descriptions at these sales, with the exception of Pokin Bohoa, and the finest kinds of Compass have sold at lower prices than any that have been accepted since the trade with China has been thrown open.

TALLOW.—We have again to report a very inactive market for Petersburg yellow candle tallow; the demand for parcels on the spot is only to a very limited extent, at 4/2d. to 4/2s. 9d. per cwt. for fine quality; prices for delivery in the spring 4/6d. to 4/6s. 3d., which may be considered nominal.

HOPS.—The market remains much as last week; the prices present no variation; fine Sussex hops in pockets were done at 1/6d. to 1/6d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COTTON.—The demand throughout last week continued very animated, the sales of all descriptions amounting to 26,500 bales, 1500 of which were taken on speculation, and 800 for export. Pernambuco, Maranhao, and Surat advanced 1/4 per lb., and for the ordinary and middle classes of American an advance of 1/4 was also pretty generally established, but new Bowed being brought forward freely were reduced 1/4 and below the rates of the previous week. Since Friday we have experienced a brisk demand, and the advance above noted has been maintained; new Bowed have also in some measure recovered the decline noted above. The sales on Saturday amounted to 4500, Monday 4000, Tuesday 3000, and to-day to 3500; bales in all 14,000. The quotations to-day are, Fair Towels 10s, Perenns 11s, Egyptian 12, and Surats 5d. The stocks all descriptions to-day is 230,000 bales, 100,000 of which are American, and 50,000 East India; at this time last year these quantities were severally 116,000 and 3000 bales, the total stock then comprising 202,000 bales.

CORN MARKET.—We have again to notice a continuance of very unfavourable weather, and its probable consequences are beginning to excite alarm amongst the farmers, not only here but also in Scotland and Ireland. The imports during the past week are again only to a small extent, notwithstanding which the demand continued very limited for every article in the trade, and a decline was submitted to, 2d. to 3d. per 70lbs. on wheat, 2s. per 200lbs. on flour, 1d. per 45lbs. on oats, 1s. per 24lbs. on meal, and 1s. per quarter on malt barley, beans, and peas, but the superior qualities of these articles have as yet suffered no depression in value. At yesterday's market there was but a thin attendance of the trade, and no disposition to purchase, even at the above decline; the sales in consequence were very trivial, and the market closed heavily at the above noted decline.

CORN EXCHANGE, DECEMBER 23, 1836.

Table with columns for Wheat, Rye, Barley, Malt, Oats, and Beans, listing prices in p. qr. and s. d.

AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN, per Quarter.

Table with columns for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, and Peas, listing average prices.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE FOR THE LAST SIX WEEKS.

Table with columns for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, and Peas, listing aggregate average prices.

DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.

Table with columns for 27s. 8d., 4s. 10d., 7s. 9d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 3s. 6d., listing duties on foreign corn.

Duties on Grains from British Possessions out of Europe.

Table with columns for 2s. 6d., 0s. 6d., 0s. 6d., 3s. 0d., 0s. 6d., 0s. 6d., listing duties on grains from British possessions.

PRICES OF NEEDS.

Table with columns for Linseed, Ditto Cake, Rapeseed, Ditto Cake, Carraway Seed, Coriander Seed, Clover Seed, Ditto, Mustard Seed, Ditto, listing prices of needs.

FLLOUR, per Sack.

Table with columns for Town made, 45s to 55s, 45s to 55s, Essex & Suffolk, on board, 40s to 44s, 45s to 55s, Norfolk and Stockton, 30s to 40s, listing flour prices.

SMITHFIELD, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23.

To sink the offal—per 8lb.

Table with columns for Beef, Best Down & Polled Mutton, Pork, Head of Cattle, Head of Cattle on Monday, listing Smithfield prices.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1836.

Table with columns for Date, Thermometer, Barometer, Direction, Force, State of Sky, Rain, listing meteorological data for 1836.

Prevailing winds S. W. Generally cloudy, except the 10th and 16th, with rain at times. Rain fallen .2125 of an inch. Edinburg. CHASLES HENRY ADAMS.

SALE OF BLACK TIN.

Sampled Dec. 16, and sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, Dec. 20, 1836.

Table with columns for Mine, Tons, Price, Each Parcel, Money in each Mine, Purchases, listing black tin sale data.

Charlestown U.M. 16 50 12 6 810 0 0 2007 3 8 Treloweth. Chyanadour. Treloweth.

Wheat Budnick .. 7 57 7 6 410 12 6 2007 3 8 Chyanadour. Treloweth.

Polgooth Mines .. 19 45 12 6 980 17 6 1362 5 0 Treloweth.

Carvon Stream .. 11 50 12 6 670 18 9 1691 16 3 Chyanadour. Treloweth.

St. Austle Hills .. 12 52 10 0 699 7 6 1620 5 0 Treloweth.

Teague's Tin .. 15 104 50 7 6 828 18 9 818 5 0 Treloweth.

Roche Rock .. 4 56 7 6 228 10 0 428 10 0 Chyanadour.

Wheat Gilbert .. 8 75 7 6 392 16 3 428 10 0 Treloweth.

Consolidat. Mines .. 4 38 0 0 38 0 0 231 10 0 Treloweth.

Wheat Anna .. 4 45 15 0 0 241 17 6 179 1 3 Treloweth.

Beam .. 3 62 0 0 139 10 0 139 13 9 Treloweth.

New Cronias .. 3 24 51 17 6 139 13 9 Quantity of Black Tin, 160 tons, 10 cwt., Total amount, 8027 1/2 s. 6d.

PURCHASES OF BLACK TIN AT REDRUTH, DECEMBER 20.

Table with columns for Purchases, Mine, Tons, Price, Amount, Total Amount, listing purchases of black tin.

TRELLOWETH & CHARLESTOWN U. M. 16 50 12 6 810 0 0 2007 3 8 CARVON STREAM .. 11 50 12 6 670 18 9 1691 16 3

Wheat Budnick .. 7 57 7 6 410 12 6 2007 3 8 Polgooth Mines .. 19 45 12 6 980 17 6 1362 5 0

St. Austle Hills .. 12 52 10 0 699 7 6 1620 5 0 Teague's Tin .. 15 104 50 7 6 828 18 9 818 5 0

Roche Rock .. 4 56 7 6 228 10 0 428 10 0 Wheat Gilbert .. 8 75 7 6 392 16 3 428 10 0

Consolidat. Mines .. 4 38 0 0 38 0 0 231 10 0 Wheat Anna .. 4 45 15 0 0 241 17 6 179 1 3

Beam .. 3 62 0 0 139 10 0 139 13 9 New Cronias .. 3 24 51 17 6 139 13 9

CHARLESTOWN U. M. 16 48 2 6 486 5 7 1514 1 16 4 CARVON STREAM .. 11 50 12 6 670 18 9 1691 16 3

Wheat Budnick .. 7 57 7 6 410 12 6 2007 3 8 Polgooth Mines .. 19 45 12 6 980 17 6 1362 5 0

St. Austle Hills .. 12 52 10 0 699 7 6 1620 5 0 Teague's Tin .. 15 104 50 7 6 828 18 9 818 5 0

Roche Rock .. 4 56 7 6 228 10 0 428 10 0 Wheat Gilbert .. 8 75 7 6 392 16 3 428 10 0

Consolidat. Mines .. 4 38 0 0 38 0 0 231 10 0 Wheat Anna .. 4 45 15 0 0 241 17 6 179 1 3

Beam .. 3 62 0 0 139 10 0 139 13 9 New Cronias .. 3 24 51 17 6 139 13 9

CHARLESTOWN U. M. 16 48 2 6 486 5 7 1514 1 16 4 CARVON STREAM .. 11 50 12 6 670 18 9 1691 16 3

Wheat Budnick .. 7 57 7 6 410 12 6 2007 3 8 Polgooth Mines .. 19 45 12 6 980 17 6 1362 5 0

St. Austle Hills .. 12 52 10 0 699 7 6 1620 5 0 Teague's Tin .. 15 104 50 7 6 828 18 9 818 5 0

Roche Rock .. 4 56 7 6 228 10 0 428 10 0 Wheat Gilbert .. 8 75 7 6 392 16 3 428 10 0

Consolidat. Mines .. 4 38 0 0 38 0 0 231 10 0 Wheat Anna .. 4 45 15 0 0 241 17 6 179 1 3

Beam .. 3 62 0 0 139 10 0 139 13 9 New Cronias .. 3 24 51 17 6 139 13 9

CHARLESTOWN U. M. 16 48 2 6 486 5 7 1514 1 16 4 CARVON STREAM .. 11 50 12 6 670 18 9 1691 16 3

Wheat Budnick .. 7 57 7 6 410 12 6 2007 3 8 Polgooth Mines .. 19 45 12 6 980 17 6 1362 5 0

St. Austle Hills .. 12 52 10 0 699 7 6 1620 5 0 Teague's Tin .. 15 104 50 7 6 828 18 9 818 5 0

Roche Rock .. 4 56 7 6 228 10 0 428 10 0 Wheat Gilbert .. 8 75 7 6 392 16 3 428 10 0

Consolidat. Mines .. 4 38 0 0 38 0 0 231 10 0 Wheat Anna .. 4 45 15 0 0 241 17 6 179 1 3

Beam .. 3 62 0 0 139 10 0 139 13 9 New Cronias .. 3 24 51 17 6 139 13 9

CHARLESTOWN U. M. 16 48 2 6 486 5 7 1514 1 16 4 CARVON STREAM .. 11 50 12 6 670 18 9 1691 16 3

Wheat Budnick .. 7 57 7 6 410 12 6 2007 3 8 Polgooth Mines .. 19 45 12 6 980 17 6 1362 5 0

St. Austle Hills .. 12 52 10 0 699 7 6 1620 5 0 Teague's Tin .. 15 104 50 7 6 828 18 9 818 5 0

Roche Rock .. 4 56 7 6 228 10 0 428 10 0 Wheat Gilbert .. 8 75 7 6 392 16 3 428 10 0

Consolidat. Mines .. 4 38 0 0 38 0 0 231 10 0 Wheat Anna .. 4 45 15 0 0 241 17 6 179 1 3

Beam .. 3 62 0 0 139 10 0 139 13 9 New Cronias .. 3 24 51 17 6 139 13 9

SALES OF COPPER ORES AT REDRUTH.

Sampled Dec. 7, and sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, Dec. 22.

Table with columns for Mine, Tons, Price, Purchases, listing copper ore sales data.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

ENGLISH PUBLIC FUNDS.

Table with columns for day (Saturday to Friday) and rows for various public funds like Bank of England, India Stock, and South Sea Stock.

BANK OF ENGLAND - TRANSFER BOOKS.

Table showing transfer book details for Bank of England, including dates and interest rates.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table listing various foreign stocks such as Austrian, Belgian, Brazilian, and others with their respective prices.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table showing French funds with columns for Paris and London prices and dates.

IRISH FUNDS.

Table listing Irish funds including Bank Stock, Government Debentures, and others.

AMERICAN FUNDS.

Table listing American funds such as New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations including Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and others.

PRICES OF METALS.

Table listing prices for various metals like Copper, Iron, Lead, and Tin.

TIDE TABLE.

Table showing tide information for London Bridge from December 24 to 30.

PRICES OF SHARES.

BRITISH MINES.

Table listing British mines such as Alibon Copper, Biscoe Bridge, and others with their share prices.

FOREIGN MINES.

Table listing foreign mines including Altona Mining Company, Anglo Mexican Co., and others.

RAILWAYS.

Table listing railway companies and their share prices, such as Altona and Lubeck, Aylesbury, and others.

PRICES OF SHARES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table listing miscellaneous shares and companies like Anglo Mexican Mint, Australian Agricultural, and others.

CANALS.

Table listing canal companies and their share prices, including Ashton and Oldham, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and others.

PRICES OF SHARES.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table listing joint stock banks such as Agric. & Com. of Irel., Australasia, and others.

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES.

Table listing gas and coke companies like Alliance, Bath, Bradford, and others.

DOCKS.

Table listing dock companies and their share prices, including Commercial, East India, and others.

BRIDGES.

Table listing bridge companies and their share prices, such as Hammersmith, Metropolitan, and others.

WATER WORKS.

Table listing water works companies and their share prices, including Birmingham, Colchester, and others.

ROADS.

Table listing road companies and their share prices, such as Archway and Kent In., and others.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Table listing literary institutions like Adelphi Gal. of Science, London University, and others.

LONDON: Printed and Published by HENRY BARNES, the Proprietor, at his Office, No. 12, Gough Street, in the City of London; where all Communications and Advertisements are requested to be forwarded, post paid - Saturday, Dec. 25, 1886.